

**THE TIMES**  
1785-1985

**Tomorrow**

Glittering prizes  
Suzy Menkes on the  
bright new boom in  
fashion jewellery  
Waxing lyrical  
How White Christmas  
became the hit song  
of all time  
Palace panto  
Miles Kingston casts  
the Royal Family  
in showtime roles  
Try, try again  
Can Oxford halt  
Cambridge's run  
of rugby triumphs?

## Portfolio

Two winners share Saturday's Times Portfolio competition daily prize of £8,000, four times the usual amount because no one had won for the previous three days. Mr William Adderley, of Rugby, and Miss Helen Saunders, of Bath, each receive £4,000. The weekly prize next Saturday will be doubled to £8,000 because there was no winner at the weekend. Portfolio list, page 22, how to play, information service, back page.

## Bob Astles returns from Uganda

Mr Bob Astles, Idi Amin's former aide, left Kampala yesterday after renouncing his Ugandan citizenship and arrived at Gatwick Airport without a passport and announcing his intention of publishing his evidence which he says will clear him of allegations that he was a party to the bloody atrocities committed during the Amin regime.

His revelations could cast light on the murders of the Archbishop of Liverpool, Mr Bruce McKenzie, a British businessman, and four European journalists. Mr Astles claims that the Ugandan dictator ordered at least three attempts on his life.

## Temporary work trend increases

Temporary, part time and fixed term contract work is increasing and accounts for 1.5 million of the work force, because employers' uncertainty about future labour requirements. Page 2

## Interest cut plea

Britain's leading monetarist has given a warning that monetary policy is tighter now than ever, and economic growth is threatened unless the Chancellor takes immediate action to reduce interest rates. Page 2

## Paris bombs

Paris police believe the bombs which exploded in two crowded department stores on Saturday, injuring 35, were crude incendiary devices unlikely to have been placed by organized terrorist groups. Page 5

## Cost of fraud

Company fraud is costing British business nearly £3 billion a year and is increasing, according to a survey by an accountancy firm. Page 19

## Vanishing haven

Changes in extradition laws to stop Britain being used as a haven by international criminals are to be set out in a White Paper in the new year. Page 4

## Asian club

A summit of seven South Asian Nations meeting in Dhaka has formed an association to promote co-operation in many fields, including agriculture, science and health. Page 4

## Soviet Aids

Aids has reached the Soviet Union, it is now officially admitted, though only a handful of cases, it is claimed. Page 4

## Lendl beaten

Stefan Edberg beat Ivan Lendl to reach the Australian Open tennis final in which he meets a fellow Swede, Mats Wilander. Page 23

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# Hurd seeks action on violence and urges TV clean-up

● The Home Secretary is calling for tougher punishments for violent crimes and threatening legislation to force curbs on television sex and violence

● The Government is to make another attempt to give the prosecution the right of appeal against sentences that it considers to be too lenient

● Mr Hurd intends to make sure that any chief constable who feels he needs to use plastic bullets will be able to do so

● Parents, teachers and the church are being urged to write in a coalition to help the police to fight against crime

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, yesterday called for tougher punishments to be imposed for violent crimes and warned television broadcasters that if they failed to curb violence and sex on the screen the Government could introduce legislation to force them to do so.

Mr Hurd, in his most wide-ranging interview since he was appointed in the Cabinet reshuffle last September, disclosed that the Government was planning another attempt to give the prosecution the right to appeal for a review of sentences it considered too lenient and made clear that he would not allow local police committees to prevent chief constables from having plastic bullets if they wanted them when dealing with riots in the cities.

In the toughest government statement so far on television violence, Mr Hurd told the broadcasters to put their house in order because of growing public concern. "I think there is a house to be set in order," he said. "The concern about this is very real and not just the Prime Minister's."

Mr Hurd appearing on the BBC television programme *This Week Next Week*, was noncommittal about whether government support would be offered to the Bill introduced by Mr Winston Churchill, Conservative MP for Daventry, to extend the Obscene Publications Act to television and radio but he said that he had sympathy for what Mr Churchill had in mind. They had spoken about the Bill's proposals at the weekend.

While the best answer was for the broadcasters to make sure their own guidelines were effective and being enforced, if a way could be found of changing the law to help the situation, "my instinct is to do it," Mr Hurd said.

Although Mr Hurd cautioned that "this is an area where it is easy to have bad law", his words are bound to encourage Mr Churchill and his backers that even if their obscenity Bill is not acceptable to the Government as it stands, it could be used in an amended form as a vehicle for changes the Government believes to be desirable.

Mr Hurd is expected to ask the Home Office to collect evidence from the courts on television violence. "We are going to have to look at this more carefully than we have in the past. Public concern is growing."

The Home Secretary said that heavier penalties were needed to combat violent crime, and hinted at more increases in maximum penalties. The proposal made by Mr Leon Brittan, his predecessor, which would have allowed prosecutions to go to the Court of Appeal over sentences they considered too

lenient and which was rejected earlier this year by the Lords, was a good one, he said.

The Government would consider whether to put the proposal or a variation of it before Parliament again when it drew up the criminal justice Bill to be introduced in the next session. Mr Hurd said: "Something is needed. This problem is not going away."

He had to ensure that if chief constables wanted to use plastic bullets they could do so, if they felt that they needed them to protect their men and other citizens from the kind of attacks that took place in the Tottenham riot. He hoped there would be agreement with the authorities but in the last resort the chief constable should not be denied.

Mr Hurd called for a coalition of people, including parents, teachers and the churches, to fight against crime, and said that it was wrong to treat it as a partisan matter.

He attacked Labour council leaders who, he said, were deliberately undermining the police. He continued: "I hope the Labour Party will say to those Labour leaders, particularly in London, who are undermining the police and harassing those who work for the police, that this is a country to the Labour Party and you cannot go on using the Labour Party's name and resources to do this."

## Eight hurt in Durban limpet mine explosion

Durban (Reuters) - Eight people were injured when a limpet mine set off by guerrillas exploded in a post office south of Durban yesterday police said.

The blast in the industrial suburb of Mshini injured six civilians in a nearby vehicle and two policemen. Hospital sources said those hurt included a family of five, among them three children. They were being treated for minor injuries. The two policemen were in satisfactory condition.

● **HARARE:** The Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said yesterday that South African troops were massing near the border between the two countries but his Government was prepared to ward off any invasion.

Mr Mugabe, who returned yesterday from visits to the Soviet Union and Austria, told a press conference that the build-up of Pretoria's forces started after a series of landmine explosions near the frontier two weeks ago. South Africa said the mines were planted by guerrillas who crossed from Zimbabwe; and it warned the Harare Government that it might pursue them into Zimbabwe.

Mr Mugabe said he had been told about the South African troop movements before leaving for Moscow. He added: "This army is well aware and to the best of its ability has taken precautions. We can't just say South Africa is playing an artificial game. It is a real game... we must be prepared to ward off any war."

His Government took very seriously South Africa's threat to invade Zimbabwe. "We can't sit on our laurels. In fact, South Africa has always effected its threats," he added.

## IRA steps up terror before security talks

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The inaugural meeting of the Anglo-Irish conference will take place within 72 hours as the Provisional IRA attempt to increase the momentum of its "armed struggle" against members of the security forces.

Efforts to improve cross-border security will top the agenda and have greater urgency after a week of successful and abortive terrorist incidents culminating in the killing of two police officers in Co Tyrone on Saturday in a gun and bomb attack.

Though the Provisional IRA yesterday denied that its attack on the Royal Ulster Constabulary station at Ballygawley was part of an attempt to wreck the Anglo-Irish agreement, security forces and the Government have been prepared for an onslaught by terrorists.

The number of people killed in the troubles so far this year shows a further drop on the figures for 1984 and the terrorists have been anxious to take advantage of darker nights to increase their killings in the period before Christmas.

Since the agreement was signed 24 days ago the Provisionals have killed seven people, increasing the danger of retaliation by "loyalists" who are already in militant mood about the Irish Republic being given a consultative role in the affairs of the province.

The terrorists are also putting pressure on the Government by successfully intimidating buildings into ending contracts with the security forces, with the result that troops may be used to finish work at RUC stations and at the new Maghaberry jail in Co Antrim.

Unionist politicians yesterday blamed the latest killings on the Prime Minister and the Anglo-Irish agreement. Mr Ken Maginnis, official Unionist MP for Fermanagh, South Tyrone, alleged that political restrictions had been placed on the security forces because the Northern Ireland Office was more interested in placating the republic's Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Social Democratic and Labour Party rather than protecting the lives of policemen and soldiers.

Continued on back page, col 2

## Robert Graves is buried in his adopted land

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

The poet Robert Graves, aged 90, was buried in the little cemetery of his adopted Mediterranean town of Deyá on Majorca yesterday with the simplicity he had requested.

His body, dressed with a neckerchief and with the familiar flat-brimmed cordovan hat lying near his folded hands, was carried into Deyá church early on Saturday night, about nine hours after his death, in a simple wooden coffin borne by three friends from the town and three of his children, William,

in which he would recount his "triumphant conquest of the northern game, was cancelled. He was no longer there; he had been whizzed straight back to Bradford for medical attention. He was concussed and had a damaged shoulder.

His opponents had obviously been worried that Holmes might not know that Rugby League is meant to be a tough game. Whenever he picked up the ball, they tackled him like an anachronism. Then they treated him to Rugby League's little speciality, the two man tackle. It is a perfectly legitimate move and Holmes felt like the House of Usher. He came up looking rather thoughtful, and willing his shoulder to hold together. Shortly after that he left the pitch.

Obituary, page 18



The Pope blessing the faithful as he enters St Peter's basilica in Rome yesterday for the closing ceremony of the extraordinary World Synod of Bishops. (Grateful Pope, page 7; Leading article, page 17)

## Envoys to miss Nobel awards as row grows

By Our Foreign Staff

The Soviet co-winner of this year's Nobel Peace Prize, Dr Vyegny Chazov, arrived in Oslo last night amid growing controversy about alleged involvement in the condemnation of dissident Andrei Sakharov.

The West German and United States Ambassadors to Norway will not attend the presentation of the award tomorrow to Dr Chazov and the man with whom he shares the prize, American doctor Bernard Lown.

Dr Lown described the decision of the US Ambassador not to attend the award ceremony as "shameful", but the US State Department denied that the ambassador's absence amounted to a boycott.

At an alternative peace ceremony in Oslo, British Doctor Allan Wynne accepted a token candle from a private group on behalf of Soviet psychiatrist Anatoly Koryagin, imprisoned since 1981 for disclosing the alleged Soviet use of mental hospitals to incarcerate dissidents.

Dr Wynne accused Dr Chazov, a member of the Soviet Communist Party central committee and a deputy minister of public health, of signing a 1973 letter which began a Soviet campaign to discredit Dr Sakharov.

Dr Wynne said that he would call on Dr Chazov and Dr Lown to set up an independent medical commission, including representatives from the International Red Cross, to examine Dr Sakharov, who, he said, was gravely ill and lacked medication to treat him for a cardiovascular illness.

Dr Sakharov's wife, Yelena Bonner, said when she arrived in Boston for medical treatment that she was "very anxious and concerned" about her husband, who lives in internal exile in the Soviet city of Gorky.

Mrs Bonner was described as being "very, very exhausted" by Tatyana Yankelovich, a daughter.

Mrs Bonner flew to the US from Italy where she had an eye examination. She is expected to see doctors in Boston about a heart ailment. Her son, Alexei Semenov, told reporters she would try to telephone her husband today or tomorrow.

In Moscow, the official news agency Tass said that Dr Sakharov was in good health and accused Western journalists of "blasphemous speculation".

## Liverpool Labour inquiry Party wins right to answer accusations

From Peter Davenport, Liverpool

Behind closed doors and drawn curtain, the Labour Party investigation into the activities of the district party in Liverpool got under way yesterday with questions about intimidation and irregularities being put to local officials.

Leading members of the suspended district Labour party spent almost two hours giving evidence to the nine-member inquiry team at the hearing in the city at the first-floor offices of the Union of Engineering Workers.

The inquiry members spent several hours in discussions among themselves before opening the hearing and a crowd of about 50 militant supporters, waving placards and banners, had gathered outside by the time the five members of the district party delegation arrived.

Later Mr Tony Mulhearn, president of the district party, emerged and said that the inquiry team had given an assurance that they would be allowed to be present if any specific charges are made and to respond to allegations from individuals or groups. Mr Mulhearn also said the inquiry was considering a request from the district party that they be told the identity of any individuals bringing charges.

Mr Mulhearn said that no specific charges had been levelled so far. "They said they were merely seeking information as to the running and the conduct of the DLP. We answered those questions, in our view, in a satisfactory way."

Mr Mulhearn said they had denied there was any intimidation or irregularities in connection with delegates to the DLP. "We are confident that the position of the DLP will be totally vindicated," he said.

Also at the first session of the inquiry were Mr John Hamilton, council leader and DLP treasurer, Mrs Felicity Dowling, secretary, and the two vice-presidents, Mr Terry Harrison and Mr Eddie Loyden. MP for Liverpool Garston.

Mr Loyden said the main part of the questioning had been about the constitutional position of the local party. He said he had been surprised by the moderation of the questioning. The first evidence critical of the DLP's activities came from Jane Kennedy, branch secretary of the National Union of Public Employees. She presented a 150-page dossier detailing her union's claim and was questioned by the team. Later she said they had gone into great detail about allegations of Militant activities in the city.

Bermondsey threat; photograph, page 2

## MP ousted by black candidate

By Our Political Reporter

Leaders of the campaign for black sections in the Labour Party were jubilant last night after one of its most prominent figures ousted a sitting MP as a candidate for the next general election.

Mr Ernest Roberts, aged 73, MP for Hackney North and Stoke Newington, became the fourth victim in the present Labour reselection round on being defeated by Miss Diane Abbott, a member of the national steering committee for the black sections. Miss Abbott, aged 31, will be the first black woman candidate selected for Labour.

She scored a 42-35 victory on the second ballot against the veteran MP who, like Miss Abbott, is on the far left. At the last general election Mr Roberts had a majority of 8,545.

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## Holmes's triumphant arrival becomes a hasty exit

By Simon Barnes

It was probably the sporting anti-climax of the year. Yesterday was the day when Terry Holmes, one of the great love objects of rugby union, said his farewell to the amateur game and made his first appearance for the much-hated professionals of Rugby League.

The former captain of Wales had said his bid to play for Bradford, against Swinton at their rooky, crumbling ground on the edge of Manchester. But Holmes's performance lasted 13 minutes and 40 seconds. It



Holmes is helped off injured after only 14 minutes.

took him another 20 seconds to stagger off the pitch. The press conference that was to be held after the match,

Bradford Northern lost 8-0 to Swinton and remain at the bottom of the first division. Swinton are also struggling, which makes it a particularly bad game to lose. Bradford had been taking something of a gamble in signing Holmes, and another in whisking him straight into the side. As speculation grew as to how long Holmes would be of the game recovering from his injury, the club have come to worry. Three weeks is the most optimistic guess at this state, with six weeks being gloomily put forward as more likely.

There will be much grump-ing in rugby union circles that this serves Holmes right. The historic rift between Union and League does not grow any happier with the years - they

even play on different days of the week - and there has been a certain amount of unseemly gloating about the notion that Holmes will be cold-shouldered the length and breadth of Wales. He is seen as a traitor who sold out for 85,000 pieces of silver.

But Holmes remains a man of talent, despite this spectacularly unpromising start. He is fully capable of making the transition from one code to the other in the end. Indeed, after a season or two, he will probably be able to say, as Tom David, another Welshman who made the same transition said: "The principal difference I find between the two codes is that I now get my hangovers on Mondays instead of Sundays."

Rugby League round-up, page 24



## Lawson under mounting pressure for interest rate cut by Christmas

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Pressure is mounting on Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to bring down interest rates before Christmas. Britain's leading monetarist says today that monetary policy is tighter now than ever, and growth in the economy is threatened.

City economists from the stockbrokers, Simon & Coates, back this in a report published today, in which they say that the pound's strength provides room for an interest rate cut. The high level of interest rates will be a focus also for MPs over the next few days, as they debate the Treasury's autumn economic statement.

The monetarist, Professor Patrick Minford, of the University of Liverpool, says in the *Liverpool Quarterly Economic Bulletin* that "because of a 'muddled and ridiculous state of affairs', we have 'the tightest monetary policy we have ever had'".

Professor Minford welcomes the new flexibility in fiscal policy, saying that "using asset sales for tax cuts against a background of long-term public

expenditure reform is a good way to proceed".

However, he predicts that growth in the economy will stall "unless immediate action is taken to reduce interest rates".

The Commons is to debate the Chancellor's statement on Thursday, and is likely to focus on high interest rates and the use of the proceeds of privatization to finance tax cuts.

Today, the all-party Treasury and Civil Service Committee will publish its report on the statement. The committee, chaired by Mr Terence Higgins, a Treasury minister in the Heath government, is expected to argue that sharply falling inflation provides room for a steady drop in base rates from the present 11.5 per cent level.

Simon & Coates, in its report, says that the Chancellor should use the "window of opportunity" provided by the strong pound, which last week rose briefly above \$1.50, to cut rates. Oil prices have held up well over the winter, it says, and a reduction in rates would not be inconsistent with the aim of bringing down the dollar's value.

The Treasury's caution on interest rates is based partly on concern over domestic monetary conditions. Figures to be released tomorrow are likely to show between 1 and 1.5 per cent rise in broad money, sterling M3, and continued strong growth in bank lending.

Mr Lawson, mindful of events earlier this year, is anxious not to do anything to precipitate a repeat of the January sterling crisis. In addition, he told the National Economic Development Council last week he would not permit a relaxation of monetary policy that allowed excessive pay rises to feed through into inflation.

In that he is supported by Lloyds Bank. The bank's economic bulletin, published today, says that average earnings growth of nearly 8 per cent is the main danger to the Government's hopes of low inflation.

Britain's productivity is "abysmally low," the bulletin says, at only 40 per cent of that in the United States.

Sarah Hogg, page 19

## Militant threat to Bermondsey fight-back

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Labour Party's hopes of regaining its long-time stronghold of Bermondsey, south London, from the Liberals are threatened by the Militant Tendency to take over the local party.

Experienced Labour supporters in the troubled constituency, lost by Labour in a 1983 by-election after an internal controversy over its left-wing candidate Mr Peter Tatchell, fear that history is about to repeat itself.

A Militant-organized campaign is seeking to install Mr John Bryan, deputy leader of Southwark council, as the Labour Party's candidate for the next general election, in preference to the soft left's Mr George Nicholson, chairman of the Greater London Council's planning committee. The selection takes place on January 26.

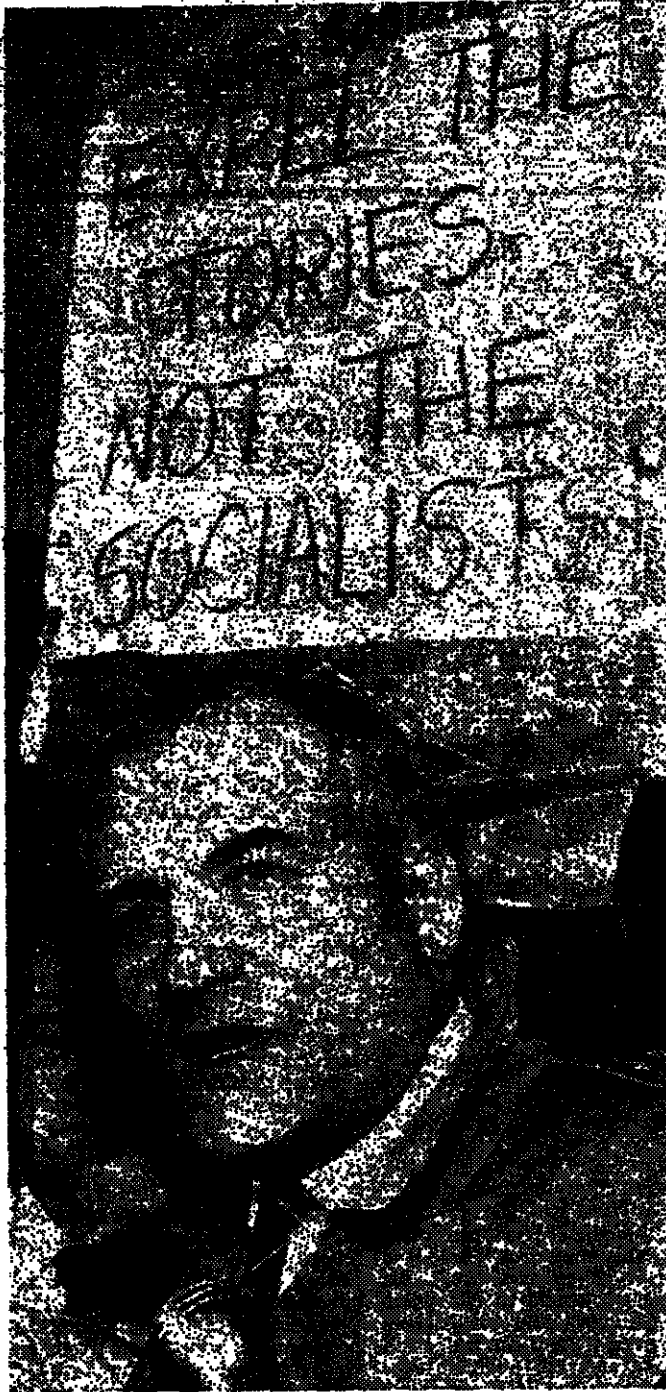
Party sources believe that Militant has targeted Bermondsey, where it is believed that four of its full-time organizers are living, as the focus of a new campaign by the Trotskyite group to extend its influence in London.

The seat was held for 60 years by Labour - until 1983 by Mr Bob Mellish, the former chief whip - before Mr Tatchell lost it to Mr Simon Hughes in February 1983. Mr Hughes held it at the general election four months later.

Militant is believed to have at least 14 supporters as members of the Bermondsey general management committee, but its effective voting strength is far greater because of its ability to encourage other far-left members to support its line.

Mr Nicholson is said to have lost support, and the hard-left's Mr Bryan to have gained it because of the GLC member's support for Mr Ken Livingstone's decision, in defiance of far-left tactics, to set a rate last year and comply with the law.

Militant's ability to win key votes in the constituency party was shown by its decision to send Mr Bryan, rather than the constituency secretary, Linda Oram, as its delegate to the annual conference this year, and by a recent vote which elected Militant supporters as



Mr Tony Mulhearn, president of Liverpool district Labour party, arriving for the Labour inquiry which opened yesterday.

the assistant secretary and vice-chairman.

Mr Tatchell, former party secretary, is still a member of the general management committee but is no longer regarded as a powerful figure in the party.

He walked out of a special constituency executive committee meeting on Friday complaining of "a vicious kangaroo court atmosphere". Yesterday he said he had instructed solicitors to ask the local party to declare the proceedings null and void, claiming Labour Party rules for conducting the meeting had been contravened.

Mr Andrew Price, aged 36, a

teacher and former local party vice-chairman, is one of three party members under investigation for alleged links with Militant.

He walked out of a special constituency executive committee meeting on Friday complaining of "a vicious kangaroo court atmosphere". Yesterday he said he had instructed solicitors to ask the local party to declare the proceedings null and void, claiming Labour Party rules for conducting the meeting had been contravened.

Mr Andrew Price, aged 36, a

## School catering deal

Hertfordshire County Council, trade unions and the Save Hertfordshire Education group, believe that they may have reached a basis for settlement of the unfair dismissal claims brought by more than 1,000 school catering staff.

After several months of negotiations, the county council has agreed to pay a lump sum to staff and to restore some of the conditions of service which were altered last year. The unions are now consulting members over the offer.

Yesterday, the council said: "The proposed settlement includes a negotiated lump sum for those claimants who left the service in July last year, or

within a few weeks afterwards. "Other claimants and all staff staying in the service until October 31, 1985 would receive an ex-gratia payment to compensate them for some of the loss of pay they suffered when the new contracts were introduced. The amount they would receive would depend upon their length of service with the council."

"All general assistants would have improved annual holiday entitlement and all kitchen staff would have their entitlement to receive free meals restored. "The total cost to the council of the settlement would be equivalent to £240,000 a year", the authority said.

## More people doing temporary work, MSC survey shows

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Temporary work is on the increase and now involves 1.5 million of the workforce, according to the latest Manpower Services Commission survey of the labour market.

A trend towards fixed-term contract work has emerged and more than half the jobs are part time, compared with a third of all jobs, with 75 per cent being taken by women. Most are in the service industries, including distribution and hotel and catering.

One reason for the increase in the number of people doing temporary work is employers' uncertainty about their future requirements. The MSC says that there is also the traditional need for casual and seasonal work although contract work is now seen as more important. Most of those taking temporary work had been unable to find a full-time job.

In a separate report, Youthaid, a charity which assists the young unemployed, released the results of a survey of the Youth Training Scheme, operated by the MSC, which showed that 10 per cent of unemployed school leavers refused to join one of the vocational training schemes.

Arguments put forward by youngsters for hostility to the scheme included the low level of the weekly training allowance, a fear of being exploited by employers and the absence of any firm possibility of a job at

the end of the year-long course. Youthaid has produced a five-point plan to improve the scheme, which includes increasing the £28 a week allowance by at least £10, providing incentives to employers to keep on trainees at the end of their training, and introducing stricter controls on employers to avoid any exploitation of young people.

Mr Paul Lewis, Youthaid director, said last night: "It is crucial and untrue to say, as ministers have, that these young people are too lazy or uninterested to get work or join the YTS. They are desperate for work and it is the YTS that needs changing, not them."

Government plans to restrict pay increases of public sector workers would lead to a deterioration in services to the public as well as a worsening of pay and conditions, the TUC says in a statement today.

The TUC argues that many of the five million public sector employees have suffered a decline in living standards in recent years with the pay of some groups having fallen, compared with that of other workers, by a third over the past 10 years.

Ministers' intentions to secure pay agreements in the public sector below the rate of inflation would add to the "chaos and despondency" in the public services.

## Tax law charge 'could swell self-employed'

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

Britain's pool of self-employed could increase by at least 500,000, a rise of a fifth, if workers' rights to self-employment were clarified by changing the law, according to the Institute of Directors.

The institute has drafted proposals which Mr Michael Forsyth, Conservative MP for Stirling, plans to put forward as a private member's Bill. A copy of the Bill has gone to comment to Lord Young of Gifford, Secretary of State for Employment. He showed an interest in the proposal before it reached the drafting stage.

The continuing growth in the number of self-employed workers, up from 2.2 million at the end of 1982 to 2.55 million in December last year, is crucial to the improvement of the flexibility of the British labour market, according to the institute's study.

Earlier this year the institute urged the Government to encourage self-employment by offering an initial tax holiday on earnings of up to £5,000 a year.

A difficulty is that self-employment expansion is hampered by complex legislation and particularly the ability of the Inland Revenue to reclassify self-employed workers as employees. That can bring penal financial consequences. If the new Bill went through it would allow workers to choose self-employment status, subject to a right of appeal by the tax department.

Many thousands could then be taken on by small companies because of the lower costs of employing them, while actual money earned would not be lowered, it is claimed.

The Bill would allow workers to agree with employers that they could be treated as self-employed. That would free employers from many requirements, from tax deductions and sick pay to pension schemes and redundancy.

*Labour Market Changes and Opportunities: New Patterns of Work* (Policy Unit, Institute of Directors, 116 Pall Mall, London SW1 5ED; £2.95).

## Homosexual 'affairs' by 40% of men

Two-fifths of Britain's men - about 12 million - have had homosexual affairs, a leading AIDS researcher claims.

Professor Tony Coxon, who has headed research into the spread of AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) by studying the lifestyle of non-heterosexual men, said that it was not simply a problem for the gay community.

"Homosexuals are not a self-contained group," he said on Saturday. "This behaviour is so widespread in the population there is no question of it being contained".

His studies show that 40 per cent of men have indulged in some kind of homosexual experience - and most of them have had such affairs for at least three years.

He compiled sex diaries of practising homosexuals in Cardiff - where he works at the university - to see how their lifestyles might increase chances of infection or the spread of the virus. A third of them had as many as 30 different partners a year, but the alarm caused by AIDS has led many to keep to just one lover or indulge in safer sex.

## Fertility drug offers hope in hormone cases

A new fertility drug Metrodin, has brought fresh hope to a group of women whose childlessness has resisted previous attempts at a cure. Trials reported to a meeting of 200 gynaecologists at the Royal Free Hospital, London, at the weekend, resulted in 10 in 30 giving birth.

The women suffer from polycystic ovarian disease, which often makes them hairy, fat and spotty, as well as causing menstrual difficulties and infertility.

Treatment for these side-effects, caused by an excess of male sex hormone in the bodies, only makes them less likely to have a baby. Dr Jean Ginsburg, senior lecturer in endocrinology at the Royal Free, who reported the trial, said:

"The women suffer from polycystic ovarian disease, which often makes them hairy, fat and spotty, as well as causing menstrual difficulties and infertility. Treatment for these side-effects, caused by an excess of male sex hormone in the bodies, only makes them less likely to have a baby. Dr Jean Ginsburg, senior lecturer in endocrinology at the Royal Free, who reported the trial, said:



Lord Murray and young foot attendants with two of the 600 walkers in the annual Canterbury to London trek to raise funds for the Crisis at Christmas charity (Photograph: Ros Drinkwater).

## No rest for Edward the Martyr

## Bones of contention in a bank vault

By Gregory Neale  
The bones of Edward the Martyr, English Saxon king and saint, are once again the subject of a legal, religious and historical controversy as they rest, perhaps eternally, in a safe at the Midland Bank in Woking, Surrey.

The remains, discovered in 1931 during archaeological excavations at the site of Shaftesbury Abbey in Dorset, have been in the bank since last year, while monks attached to the Russian Orthodox Church outside Russia have laboured to make a secure reliquary for them at a nearby church at Brookwood.

The Orthodox Church has claimed, however, that moves are being made to prevent the bones from resting at Brookwood, returning them instead to Shaftesbury. It also emerged that the Attorney-General has asked for the bones, claiming them for the Crown.

The history of the bones is tangled. Edward was murdered in 978 and his remains,

invested by the faithful with miraculous powers, interred at Shaftesbury. The abbey built on the site was destroyed at the time of Henry VIII's dissolution of the monasteries. In 1931, Mr John Wilson Claridge, whose great-uncle founded Claridge's hotel in London, and whose mother owned the abbey site, found them in a lead casket while undertaking excavations. Examinations connected them with Edward who, according to legend, was stabbed in the back, then dragged to his death.

Fifty years later, and after much historical argument, Mr Claridge decided that the bones should find a home in a church where they could be the object of veneration. After approaching the Anglican and Roman Catholic authorities, he decided to hand them to the Russian Orthodox monks who promised to install them at Brookwood.

But his elder brother, Colonel Geoffrey Claridge, contended that he had part

ownership of the bones, which he believed should return to Shaftesbury, and took the matter to the High Court. There, in September last year, Mr Justice Nourse dismissed Colonel Claridge's application to prevent the bones being handed over, but ordered that they be returned to a bank vault until adequate security could be agreed and ownership resolved.

Now the Orthodox Church has reacted with alarm to the news that a Shaftesbury Trust has been set up in Dorset by the county, district and town councils, some of whose members hope for the bones' return.

Mr Barrie Wiggins, the county's conservation officer, said that the trust was set up in connection with the High Court dispute. It hopes to buy and preserve the abbey site. "Obviously, however, we want to see the bones return to the place where Edward was buried," he said.

The trust has set up an ecumenical committee, to ad-

vise on the religious aspects of the site as well as the care of the bones, should they return to Shaftesbury.

That they should return would be the desire of the Crown, it emerged. A spokesman for the Attorney-General, whose office was contacted by Colonel Claridge's solicitors after the High Court hearing, said that no proceedings had begun, but representatives from all parties would be considered. "Ideally, the Attorney-General would like a compromise whereby the bones returned to Shaftesbury to be looked after on an inter-denominational basis," the spokesman said.

The Orthodox Church greeted the news of the Shaftesbury Trust coolly, and dismissed the intentions of the Attorney-General. "Buckingham Palace has been kept in the dark about this," said a spokesman. Mr Andrew Bone, for the Church, said:

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# Medical task force is formed to speed heart disease research

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

A group of leading British medical specialists has formed a unique "task force" to speed research into new areas of heart disease.

Nine hospitals and research units are involved in the initiative, in which experts will work more closely together in an attempt to reduce the annual toll of 150,000 deaths. They are particularly concerned to investigate and identify hereditary risk factors in heart and cardiovascular disease.

They hope to be able to predict which individuals in the population are most at risk, and to develop screening systems which will offer them protection.

"It is now more important to understand why some people do not suffer heart attacks, in order to know how to protect those that do," Professor Jack Shillingford, who launched the project, said yesterday.

Professor Shillingford, consultant medical director of the British Heart Foundation, said that "some marvellous work" was being done by individual research groups in Britain. "But their work has been fragmented and they don't know enough about what is going on among their colleagues in related fields."

The task force, which includes clinicians, genetic engineers, immunologists and



Studied concentration by Alan Saldhana, under-10 winner in the Save the Children Fund junior scrabble championship in London yesterday (Photograph: Ros Drinkwater).

## Widow's attacker returns to school

A girl aged eight squirted bleach into the eyes of widowed pensioner, Scotland Yard claimed last night, but the girl, who is accused of waging a two-year terror campaign against Mrs Margaret Patrick, aged 53, will be back at school today, with police powerless to act.

The child, called "evil" by neighbours, is below the age of legal responsibility and cannot be charged. Mrs Patrick is still in a state of shock in St Bartholomew's Hospital, London, after the "attack" at her home in St Helier Court, De Beauvoir Estate, Shoreditch, north London. She was said to be "comfortable but stable".

## Women's bridge finals draw

Seventy teams contested the British women's bridge championship for the Whitelaw Cup held in Eastbourne at the weekend (four Bridge Correspondent writes). The holders, Mrs E. Phillip's Surrey team, narrowly failed to survive the qualifying sessions and of the six teams initially seeded only three managed to reach the quarter-finals.

Of those the teams captained by Mrs M. Dennison and Mrs S. Tick proceeded to the semi-finals where the draw is: Mrs M. Dennison, Miss F. Brickwood, Mrs R. Oldroyd, Mrs S. Penfold v Mrs M. McGee, Mrs A. Waddell, Mrs C. Currie, Mrs A. Glen, Mrs S. Tick, Mrs G. Salt, Mrs P. Murphy, Mrs Scarborough v Mrs L. Hayes, Miss M. McCarthy, Mrs J. Sutcliffe, Mrs P. Cohen.

## Legion project

Work begins next week on a £70,000 project to replace the defective cooling system which led to the Legionnaires' disease outbreak at Staffordshire District hospital earlier this year. It should be completed by the spring.

## Extradition sought by Hong Kong

Two men appeared at a London court on an extradition warrant on Saturday, accused of being involved in a one billion Hong Kong dollar conspiracy.

Lorraine Esme Osman, aged 54, of Accia Place, St John's Wood, north London, and Mohammed Hashim Shamsuddin, aged 48, of Kaybridge Square, Paddington, west London, were remanded in custody until December 16 at Bow Street Magistrates' court.

Mr Clive Nicholls, QC, for the Hong Kong Government, which is asking for their extradition, said: "They came to this country as a haven from arrest."

No application was made for bail.

## Telecom faces prices warning

By Jeremy Warner, Business Correspondent

British Telecom will be given a warning this week against setting telephone charges in a way which abuses its monopoly position.

Widespread criticism of the price increases announced recently has spurred Professor Bryan Carsberg, director general of the Office of Telecommunications, OfTel, into launching a review of BT's pricing structure. Professor Carsberg said yesterday that the review would be published at the end of this week.

The review comes at a sensitive time for the Government, which is soon to announce the pricing regime under which British Gas will be privatized in the autumn. Any changes in BT's licence only 18 months after privatization would seriously undermine, in the eyes of the City, the credibility of British Gas's licence and the chances of a successful flotation. The licence sets out the amount by which prices are allowed to be raised each year.

The City would be able to argue, with some justification, that it had been sold shares in British Telecom fraudulently, if the licence was changed at this early stage of the corporation's life in the private sector.

Professor Carsberg agrees but he is also sensitive to the charge that anomalies are already beginning to show in the pricing regime and that domestic telephone users are being made to shoulder heavier increases than the Government intended when BT was privatized.

The review will not attempt to change the licence but will provide pointers to the future, and strongly-worded warnings to BT about the way it is using the licence.

BT is allowed to raise its prices each year by an average of 3 per centage points below the rate of inflation. With BT earning about 19 per cent, on capital in the relevant services - not an outrageous return - it is difficult to find fault with the basic formula. What is at issue is the heavy-handed way in which BT is "rebalancing" its charges, with the effect that the cost to big business users is falling while that to domestic users is rising sharply.

OfTel has calculated that the bill for a residential subscriber who is a light user of the telephone would increase by about 8.6 per cent as a result of the October tariff rises.

## Top theatre awards for comedy

The Lawrence Olivier Awards, formerly the Society of West End Theatre Awards, were presented last night to the outstanding performers of the year on the London stage. The winners were:

Comedy performance of the year: Michael Gambon in *A Chorus of Disapproval*.

Outstanding supporting role: Imelda Staunton for *A Chorus of Disapproval* and *The Corn is Green* (both NT).

Most promising newcomer in theatre: Cheek by Jawl Company for productions of *Andromachis*, *Pericles* and *Knight's Fall* at the Donmar Warehouse.

Director of the year: Bill Bryden for *The Misty Mountains* (NT).

Designer of the year: William Dudley for *The Critic* and *The Mysteries* (both NT).

Actress of the year: Yvonne Bryceland for *The Road to Mexico* (NT).

Actor of the year: Antony Sher for *Richard III* (Royal Shakespeare Company) and *Torch Song Trilogy* (Albery).

Outstanding new opera production: *Araxes*.

Outstanding new dance production: *Pictures* (Merce Cunningham at Sadler's Wells).

Outstanding individual performance in new opera: Kathleen Battle in *Ariadne auf Naxos* (Royal Opera).

Outstanding individual performance in new dance production: Yoko Morishita in *Giselle* (Matsuyama Ballet).

Outstanding performance by actress in a musical: Patti Lupone in *Les Miserables* (RSC) and *The Cradle Will Rock* (Old Vic).

Outstanding performance by actor in a musical: Robert Lindsay in *Me and My Girl* (Comedy of the year: *Red Roses* (RSC)).

Musical of the year: *Me and My Girl* (Adelphi).

The Observer award for outstanding achievement: Anthony Hopkins in *Pravda*.

Special award for services to theatre: John Gielgud.

## Chequered past of lost marble giant

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Classical marble sculptures brought to England by Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, the first great English art collector, are to be sold at Christie's tomorrow after surviving an extraordinary history of neglect and admiration.

Most extraordinary is the marble relief slab of "the fallen giant" from the frieze of the great altar at Pergamon, carved around 182-165 BC.

The rest of the altar is in East Berlin and the giant was only recognized as a missing part by the brilliant detective work of D. E. L. Haynes of the British Museum.

It is thought to have been looted from Turkey by the Venetians and seen in Venice by Rubens, who borrowed the image for two paintings, "Descent from the Cross" and "Antony and Cleopatra" and "Samson and Delilah" in the London National Gallery. The slab was acquired by Arundel in Italy. Christie's are suggesting a value of around £250,000.

Arundel built a long sculpture gallery in his house in the Strand, stretching down towards the Thames, to house several hundred classical sculptures, while others adorned the garden.

His heirs neglected them and the pieces began to slip away through gifts and sales. The Christie's group were given in 1671 by his grandson, the Duke of Norfolk, to a former family servant called Boydell Caper.

Caper took them to a pleasure ground he had opened on the Lambeth embankment called "Cupid's Gardens". They remained there neglected and forgotten until 1719 when 27 of them were recorded by engravings in John Aubrey's *Natural History and Antiquities of Surrey*.

This alerted two friends to their existence, John Freeman of Fawley Court, near Henley, and Edmund Waller of Hall Barn, Beaconsfield, who secured the whole collection for £75 and divided them between themselves.

The next period of neglect lasted until the early 1970s when they were rediscovered, still at the two houses, by Denis Haynes. The fallen giant had been incorporated into a circular niche in a neo-Gothic folly in the grounds of Fawley Court.

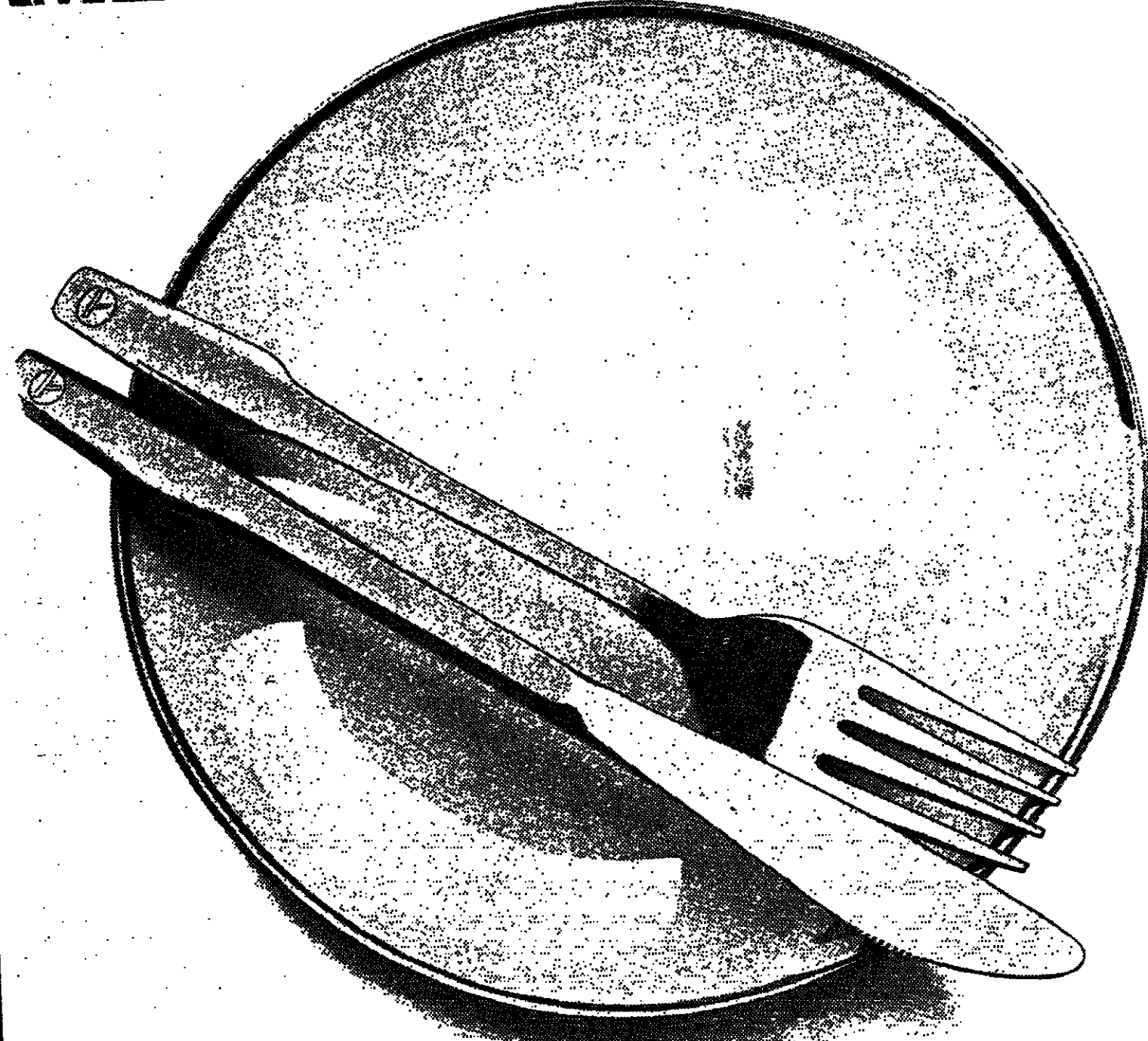
Fawley Court is now owned by Marian fathers who approached Christie's to sell the marbles.

## £351,531 for Sargent

In England it is easy to forget that John Singer Sargent, the painter of late Victorian and Edwardian society, was in fact of American parentage (Hoon Mallalieu writes). Naturally things are viewed differently in the United States where, like Whistler, he is seen as a favourite, if wayward, son. On Friday in New York, Christie's sold to a Californian collector an early work by him, showing a young girl gathering roses at twilight, for £351,531, against an estimate of between £47,000 and £60,000.

The sale of American paintings and sculpture from the

# 140 DESTINATIONS IN THE AMERICAS. CHINA INCLUDED.



## BR puts trains under strain One in two expresses runs late

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

Barely more than half British Rail's 5,000 express trains arrived on time one day last week.

It is a record that causes widespread inconvenience and distress to travellers, and is sharply worse than last year.

On London Midland Region during a recent four-week period only 49 per cent of expresses were on time, compared with 66 per cent in the same period last year, on Southern 62 against 69, and on Eastern 57 against 68. On the Scottish and Western regions there were slight improvements, but over the whole system there was a 5 per cent deterioration between last year and this year.

British Rail is at a loss to explain it. But to the outside observer there is the inescapable impression of a railway under strain. Under pressure from the Government, British Rail is shifting from being labour to capital intensive; staff is being cut, old equipment phased out, and everywhere there is a tight financial squeeze.

On both the east and west coast main lines heavy investment promises better services by the end of the decade. But for the present, the price is disruption and delay.

There are procedures for measuring lateness on British Rail. Each train is logged at signal boxes and stations and a record supplied to management first thing next day.

On old equipment, the records are made by hand; new ones record them automatically. But until next year, when a more advanced reporting system starts to be installed, there is no explanation of delays except where operating managers at area, region, or headquarters level ask for it.

To the extent that causes of delay have been analysed, they break down as follows:

35-40 per cent: Mechanical and electrical (loco and rolling stock faults: engines, brakes, lights etc).

25-30 per cent: Signalling and telecommunications (signal failure, electrical faults and vandalism in lineside cables and equipment).

25-30 per cent: Track (broken or defective rails, buckled rails, leaves on track).

10-15 per cent: Operating (station delays, sloppy staff, wrong signalling).

1-2 per cent: Acts of God (suicides, accidents, level crossings).

Of these British Rail puts particular emphasis this year on autumn leaves, which apparently fell heavily, suddenly, and green, playing havoc with Southern commuter services.

Electrification of the Norwich and Edinburgh lines causes delay through men and equipment blocking track and delaying trains.

On the London to Glasgow line there has been repeated damage to track by heavy freight trains.

Another factor not openly admitted could be over working of express trains. High speed and good timing cost money. Perhaps Inter-City has been pushing too hard for shorter journey times and more intensive use of stock.

Below is a record of British Rail punctuality on Thursday last week.

PERCENT OF EXPRESSES ON TIME		INTER-CITY 125 LOCOS	
East of London	50	No. planned	146
Midland	56	No. of failures	9
Scottish	50	No. on one loco	7
Southern	55		
Western	55		
DIESEL LOCO AVAILABILITY		PERCENTAGE OF EXPRESSES ON TIME	
No. planned	1,307	Year	46
No. short	80	1980	46
No. on restricted service through defects	135	1985	47
		1986	62
		1970	58
		1975	55
		1980	61
		1984	53-58?
No. planned	144		
No. short	2		
No. restricted	5		

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## Extradition laws revision to end sanctuary in UK for criminals

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Far-reaching changes in extradition laws to stop the United Kingdom being used as a haven by international criminals will be contained in a White Paper on criminal justice in the new year.

The Government wants to update extradition laws to cope with the expansion in international crime such as drug trafficking, fraud and terrorism. It intends to relax the legal requirement which makes it difficult for foreign countries to get back alleged offenders. In return, it is hoped that other countries will take steps to return British fugitives.

The main proposal is that courts in England and Wales should no longer have to be satisfied that there is a prima facie case against a defendant before ordering extradition. The White Paper will say that there should also be some relaxation of the strict rules of evidence required by courts.

The proposals are based on a Green Paper published last February on which there has been widespread consultation.

That paper was drawn up because the Government felt the present law, based on the Extradition Act 1870, was out of step with present needs and arrangements in other countries.

In recent years, the number of applications for extradition has increased and the need to ensure criminals do not escape justice by crossing international boundaries has become more pressing. But the United Kingdom is one of the most difficult countries from which to secure extradition, and roughly one third of applications fail because of the inability of foreign countries to satisfy the prima facie requirement.

The White Paper may also contain a proposal that there should no longer be a list of specific extraditable offences laid down in treaties, but that extradition should apply for any offence carrying more than a one-year jail sentence, and for fiscal offences which are not presently covered.

## Hurd asked to curb JPs' jail powers

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Probation officers have called on Mr Douglas Hurd, Home Secretary, to introduce measures to restrict the powers of magistrates to impose prison sentences, after the disclosure of wide discrepancies between the practices of different benches.

The discrepancies are disclosed in data covering 600 petty sessional divisions in England and Wales. Provided in response to a parliamentary question by Mr Gerry Bermingham, Labour MP for St Helens South, the evidence backs up figures in a "Spectrum" article in The Times on November 27.

The full data analysed by the National Association of Probation Officers (Napo) shows big differences in the larger petty sessional divisions in the proportion of those found guilty of indictable offences being given custodial sentences. They range from 36 per cent in Rotherham to 8 per cent in west London.

The results indicate a wide discrepancy within county boundaries between magistrates courts, and across county boundaries between towns and cities with similar socio-economic make-up. There are more than 600 petty sessional

divisions in England and Wales into which each county or borough is sub-divided. Napo says it has examined the sentencing trends in all 60 county, borough and metropolitan areas. It concludes that "magistrates in rural areas appear much more punitive than their counterparts in many cities and towns". It believes that "rural magistrates are, on the whole, less aware of the complex causes of crime and of the effects on an offender of a period of imprisonment".

"Up to 80 per cent of Britain's offenders who have been jailed by magistrates could have been dealt with more effectively by non-custodial measures. All are non-violent petty offenders who pose no great threat to the community".

Describing the high level of discrepancies as unjust and unacceptable, Napo calls on Mr Hurd to consider issuing guidelines to magistrates on sentencing: measures reducing the maximum sentence that can be imposed by a magistrate to three months, the current average; and abolishing the power of magistrates to use imprisonment for some petty offences.

## Reservoir threat to island TV setting

Plans for a new reservoir in Jersey have led to the island's hardest fought environmental battle. But as HUGH CLAYTON, Environmental Correspondent, reports in the first of two articles, the argument is about much more than the local water supply.

Bergerac is one of the most popular policemen on television. He lives in an old mill in one of the deepest and leafiest valleys in Jersey. The mill and the valley are real, even though Bergerac belongs to fiction.

If the New Jersey Waterworks Company has its way, the mill and its peaceful countryside will disappear under more than 50 feet of water. The Queen's Valley project has become the most controversial reservoir development in Britain.

"Whatever happens here, our main preoccupation will remain population," Adrian Walton explained as he stared down the steep wooded bank destined to be one of the natural bulwarks for an 80-foot dam in the water company plans.

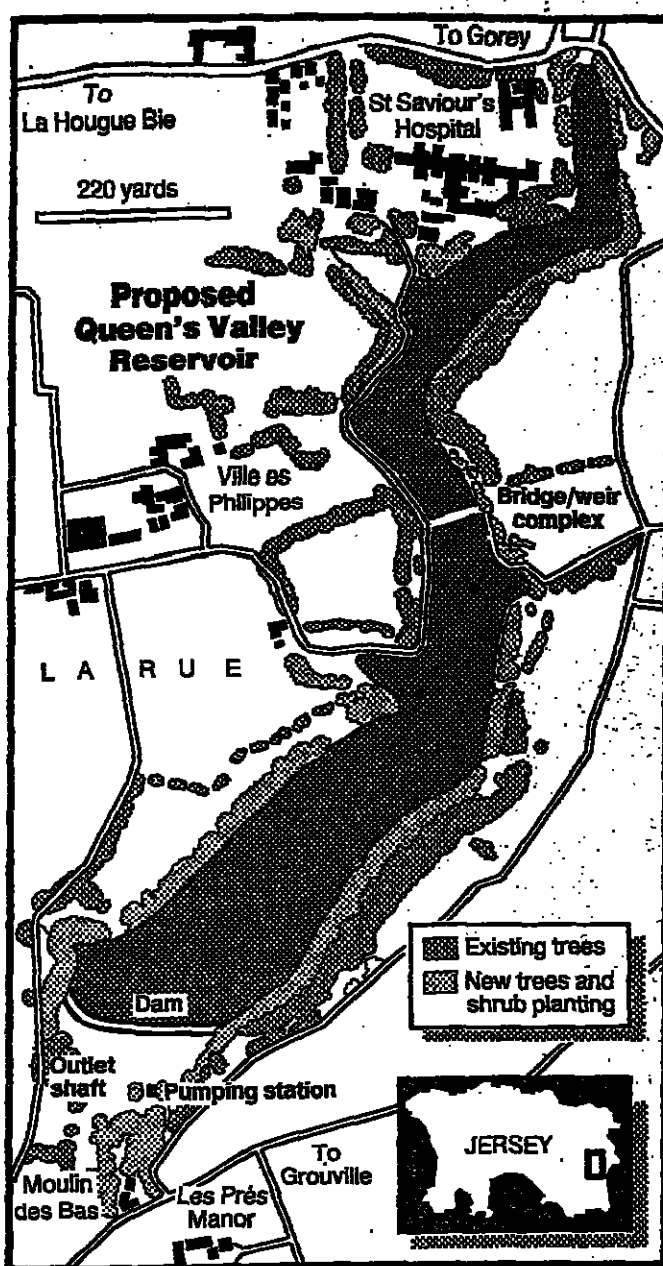
He is on the committee of Concern, a collection of about 200 mainly professional people which is almost the island's only equivalent of the hundreds of local heritage and natural history societies on the mainland.

Jersey has two thirds of the population of the Isle of Wight packed into a third of the area. Income tax at 20 per cent is a popular attraction.

The population keeps edging upwards, and Jerseymen - defined as those with two Jersey-born grandparents - have declined to little more than half of the resident population. "Hoarding has been a problem since the end of the last war, and we are nowhere near solving it now," Mr Walton said. "Concern has always felt that the population could be stabilized or even reduced without affecting the prosperity of the island."

The island's last investigation of water supplies ended more than seven years ago. It was done by a committee of five including Sir William Haley, a

### Battle for a Jersey valley: 1



Bergerac's mill house in Queen's Valley.

former editor of The Times. It described the Queen's Valley project as "a probably unnecessary step" and became convinced that there are better alternatives. The States have chosen by narrow votes to flood Queen's Valley instead. Deputy Don Fillard, president of the public works committee, did not find it

odd that there would be no public inquiry. "The elected representatives of the people are there to govern the island. There has to be an adequate supply of good water; and the right way to deal with the problem is to build in Queen's Valley."

Tomorrow: The Duke of Normandy

## British firm wins £5m ferry contract

A British firm has won a £5 million order from Sealink British Ferries for a multi-purpose ferry.

The order for the 1,000-passenger vessel went to Cochrane Shipbuilders of Selby, North

Yorkshire, which fought off bids from the Far East and Western Europe.

Mr James Sherwood, chairman of Sealink British Ferries, said: "We are delighted that we have been able to place this

order with a British yard. We hope that this will set a precedent.

The privately-owned shipyard is contracted to build the car and passenger ferry for delivery by March 1 1987.

## Heseltine in talks on Nimrod

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

The Ministry of Defence will decide within the next few days what its response will be to the latest proposals from the General Electric Company for completion of the development of the Nimrod Airborne Early Warning aircraft for the Royal Air Force.

GEC has put forward proposals for achieving an initial level of operating capability to be achieved within three years, which, it is thought, would cost the ministry about £250 million. That is a longer period and much more costly than the ministry had hoped.

The ministry's attitude will be decided at a meeting expected to be attended by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, Mr Peter Levene, Chief of Defence Procurement, Air Chief Marshal Sir David Craig, Chief of the Air Staff, and Air Chief Marshal Sir John Rogers, the RAF's Controller Aircraft.

They will try to agree a response to be put at a meeting between Mr Heseltine, Mr James Prior, chairman of GEC, and Lord Westminster, the company's Chief executive, probably late this week or early next. The ministry appears to be confused over how best to proceed with the project, which has already cost nearly £1,000 million.

There is rapidly diminishing confidence, particularly in the RAF, in GEC's ability satisfactorily to complete the project development.

Among the options which have been discussed in the ministry, some only in a preliminary way, are to: ● Continue to try to negotiate a two to three-year fixed-price contract with GEC to finish developing the project to an interim operating standard; ● Negotiate a short-term arrangement of a few months to allow more time to see what progress is made; ● Seek to involve other companies in completing the project; ● Cancel Nimrod and buy the American AWACS aircraft of the type which is being operated by Nato.

Urgency will be added to the talks over the next 10 days as the existing contract with GEC expires at the end of the year.

## Pious hopes as seven Asian countries launch regional 'poor man's club'

From Michael Hamlyn, Dhaka

A summit meeting of the seven South Asian nations ended last night in Dhaka, capital of Bangladesh, with an association for regional co-operation launched, in a metaphor chosen by the President of Sri Lanka, Mr J. R. Jayewardene, like a ship.

Mr Jayewardene, in his closing speech, expected that the ship would soon be outfitted with cabins and hammocks, but hoped that there would be no mutinies aboard.

The association, to be known as the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (Sarc), is equipped with a charter and wished on its way with a series of pious hopes from the summit, called the Dhaka Declaration. But at present it has no secretariat.

It will be the largest - in terms of population - regional association in the world, bigger than both the EEC or Asean, and will encompass a billion individuals, among them some of the poorest people in the world. Sarc has been ironically called "the poor man's club".

### Unfriendly acts used to protect trade

The seven nations - Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and the Maldives - plan to cooperate under nine headings which this summit agreed to increase to 11. The nine heads are agriculture, rural development, health and population activities (Pakistan would not agree to planning as un-Islamic), telecommunications, postal services, science and technology, transportation, meteorology and sports, arts and culture. Drug trafficking and terrorism as it affects the security and stability of the

member states have been added.

Trade has not been included as a subject for co-operation, and some of the most unfriendly acts between the countries take place in the name of trade protection. Silk saris from Bangladesh may not be imported into Bangladesh, muslim saris from Dhaka may not be taken to India, and so on. However, the military President of Bangladesh, Lieutenant General H. M. Ershad, who was the summit chairman, last night expressed the intention of the organization to take the subject up shortly.

The member governments also agreed to concert their views on the continuing discussions for a new economic order, and the improvement of the world trading order through Gatt, the General Agreement on tariffs and Trade. The members decided to convene a ministerial-level meeting to prepare their case, and Pakistan has agreed to host the meeting.

One further new departure for the organization was to worry about the role of women in regional-level activities.

Another ministerial meeting is to be convened, this time in India, to plan a Programme of Action. Bilateral and contentious issues have been officially ruled out of discussion in the assemblies of the association and all decisions will have to be unanimous. This will mean that it will be difficult for such foreign policy issues as Cambodia or Afghanistan to find a place on Sarc's agenda.

But at the same time there seems likely to be some time at the meetings for an increasing number of bilateral contacts. Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, for example, met both President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan and Mr Jayewardene for bilateral discussions

this weekend. Each talk took only 15 minutes, however. With General Zia, Mr Gandhi had the briefest of mentions of their joint concerns, before moving rapidly to Sarc matters, such as the role of women.

### Peace initiative in Sri Lanka

Mr Jayewardene and Mr Gandhi met tête-à-tête without officials present, and were widely expected to have discussed the Indian peace initiative aimed at bringing the Sri Lankan Government and the Tamil rebels to the negotiating table.

Not everyone was happy about the way Sarc was going. The King of Bhutan, Jigme Singye Wangchuk, aged 27, declared in his inaugural speech that the pace of progress had been slow, and the King of Nepal, Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, in his closing remarks noted: "Nearly all of us (were) satisfied with what we have been able to achieve so far".

When I asked President Ershad what the areas of dissatisfaction indicated by the King's phrase had been, an aide brought him a copy of the King's speech. "In this copy, I note that the word 'nearly' has been deleted," the President said.

The summit delegations were concerned that the impetus given to the new organization should not be lost and accordingly agreed to double the frequency of summit meetings in the future. They will now meet every year instead of biennially as originally planned. The next summit will take place in autumn next year in Delhi. The one following will be in Thimpu, capital of Bhutan.

### Albanian network exposed

## Police round-up in Kosovo region

From Dassa Trevisan, Belgrade

Fifty ethnic Albanians said to have belonged to an underground organization centred in the Kosovo region, but with a network reaching to other parts of the country, will soon be put on trial. Announcing the discovery of the group, the authorities said its aim was to set up an ethnically pure Kosovo. It had engaged in acts of sabotage, had recruited followers and published pamphlets, as well as maintaining links with Albanian exiles abroad.

The police had also found arms and ammunition supplied from abroad, and the organization had a political programme which included terrorist raids, intimidation of the Serbs, and establishing secret channels for escape from the country.

Since the riots in the Kosovo region four years ago, there had been no public demonstrations. But as police control remained tight, Albanian nationalists had gone underground, changing their methods and working under strict secrecy, leaving the impression that the leaders were still at large.

In fact, more than 3,000 ethnic Albanians have been tried in the past four years for nationalist activities, including terrorism and sabotage, and only last year it was officially disclosed that 16 underground organizations had been uncovered and nearly 400 of their members had been tried.

Obviously, Yugoslavia is faced with the Albanian ethnic problem for many years to come. Despite the Government's efforts to stop the exodus of Serbs from the region, it continues at a rate of several thousand annually. Over the past three years 17,000 have left.

Often the decision to leave is taken under psychological rather than physical pressure, though complaints of physical pressure are frequent, and the Government seems helpless to prevent it.



### Eastern bloc envoys face travel curbs

Washington - The United States has told Eastern bloc European countries that their diplomats' rights to travel in the US will be tightened if any of their nationals are found spying in areas closed to Soviet citizens. The warning follows the recent spate of spy revelations involving the US. Rozanne Ridgway Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs said: "Clearly Moscow's East European allies do involve themselves as surrogates for the Soviet Union in the illegal acquisition of intelligence."

## Lange makes concession on nuclear ship visits

From Richard Long, Wellington

The New Zealand Government confirmed last night that it had made another concession in its attempt to make its anti-nuclear legislation more palatable to the British and American governments.

The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Geoffrey Palmer, said the Government would keep secret the names of any British or American warships refused entry to New Zealand ports on the grounds that they were thought to be carrying nuclear weapons.

This follows other con-

cessions which include: The dropping of a court review provision under which anyone disagreeing with a decision to allow entry to a particular vessel could challenge the basis of the decision. In court, and the removal of constitutional requirements for the Ministry of Defence and the Intelligence Council to supply reports to the consultative committee, headed by the Prime Minister, Mr David Lange.

Mr Lange said that would avoid telegraphing the armed state of individual ships. The tone of the interview was less inflammatory and more detailed and scientific than the articles which have appeared here before. The official line is that the spread of Aids can mainly be attributed to western decadence.

In the detail published two months ago, Mr Pyotr Baryshov, a Deputy Minister of Health, wrote in another paper: "The whole point is that this disease is largely social because it is linked with sexual immorality which is, alas, tolerated in certain in the west, but which is unnatural for our society."

The professor, director of the Iyavolsky Institute of Virology, said the disease had first been diagnosed in 1981 and that it originated in monkeys living in Central Africa.



# WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU GAVE TO CHILDREN OTHER THAN YOUR OWN?

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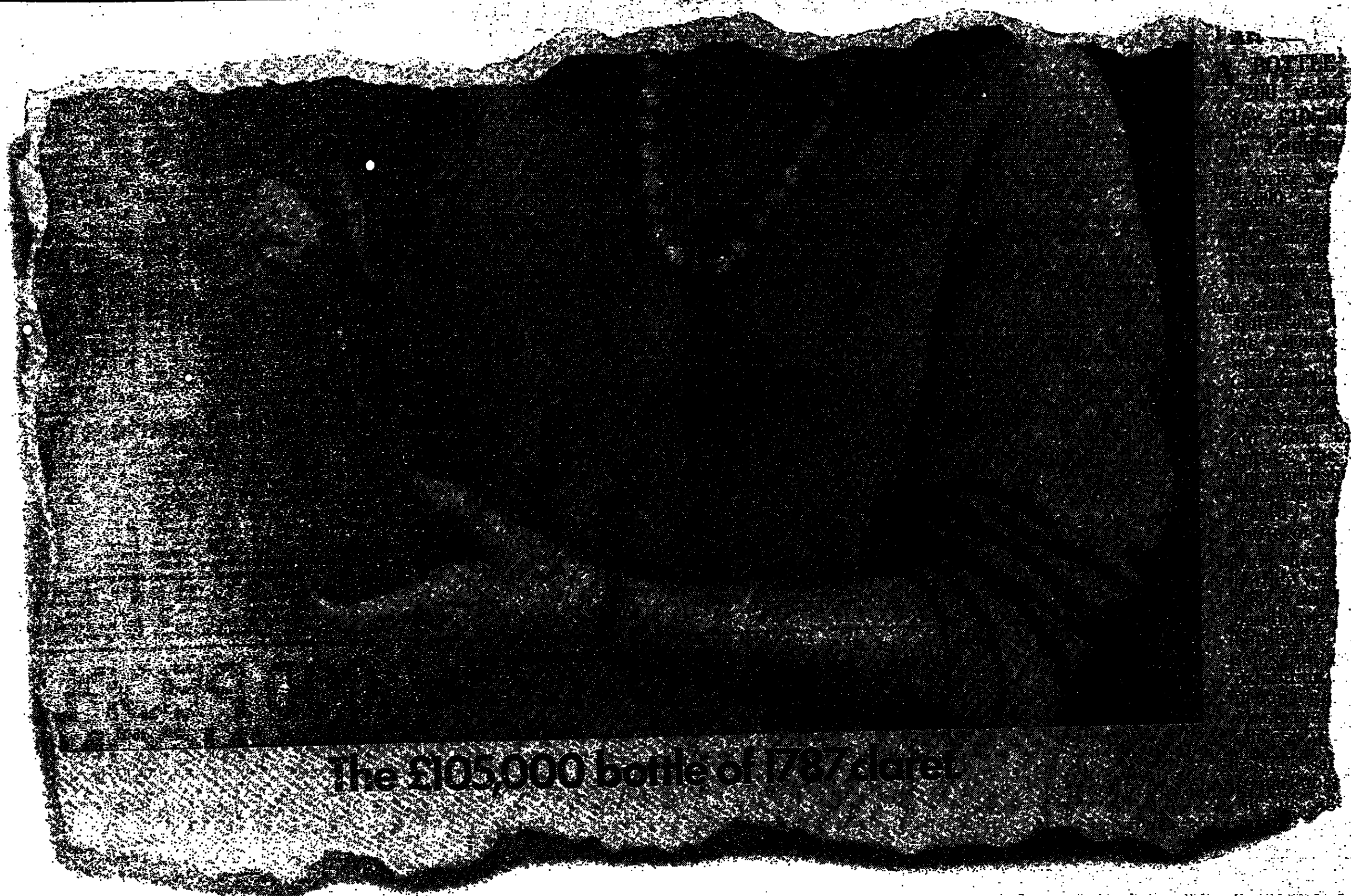


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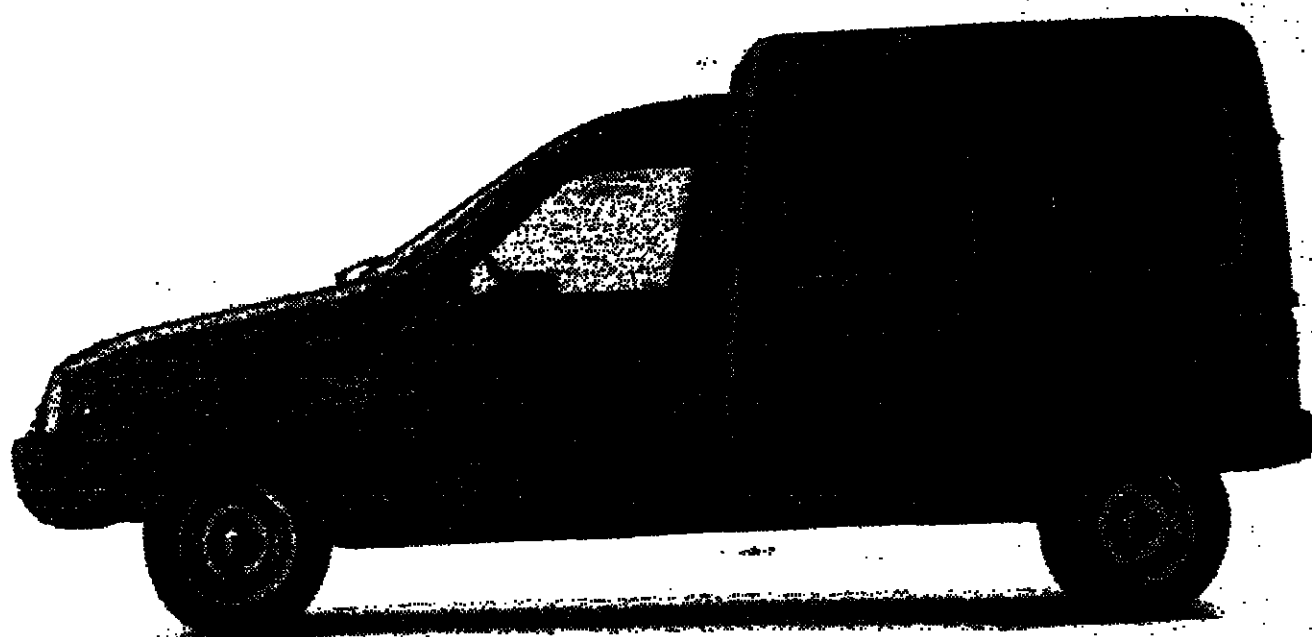






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## The Vatican synod

# Grateful Pope thanks the bishops for putting the emphasis on unity

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The Pope was obviously in high spirits as he closed his special synod of bishops at the weekend with expressions of his "joy and keenest gratitude" at what the bishops had done. Indeed, they behaved in their two weeks of discussion as he must from the beginning have hoped they would.

The synod, which attracted more of the world's attention than any other Vatican happening so far, to judge by the number of journalists present, disappointed everyone who had been looking forward to a conflict.

The Pope remarked as much during the lunch he hosted on Saturday for the members of the Synod. But it was not only his

table talk that was marked by tones of confident satisfaction. He had closed the final plenary session on Saturday morning with a speech which included not only praise for the way the bishops had worked, but also some self-congratulation.

He was particularly pleased with the synod's demonstration of "variety in unity" but he also pointed out they had been allowed to express themselves freely without this liberty proving an obstacle to unity.

He thanked everyone concerned, from the secretary-general to the Swiss guards, and even included a kind word for people in such obscure positions that he had not come into contact with them.

The Pope attended all the plenary sessions of the synod, but he remained silent to the last day. He made a point also of getting up and leaving the hall when a vote was taken. The voting was secret, but he wanted to avoid any impression of seeking to influence opinions.

In the course of the synod he received groups of members in private and again was more inclined to listen than lecture them.

And during his homily at the mass in St Peter's yesterday, to mark the closing of the synod, the tone was once again one of satisfaction. The synod had been called to review the teachings of the Second Vatican Council, which finished its work 20 years earlier to the day.

"We come out of the synod," he said, "with an intense desire to spread ever wider in the body of the Church the climate of that new Pentecost that animated us during the celebration of the council and that during this last two weeks we have once more happily experienced."

After he spoke, the synod's own message, "to the people of God" was read. This document was the work of a committee of five cardinals who saw two drafts rejected before the third was approved, and understandably it did not have the same single-minded ring of the Pope's own comments.

Because the earlier drafts were rejected for excessive pessimism, the third states explicitly: "We do not fix upon the errors, confusions and defects which, because of sin and human weakness have been the occasion of suffering in the midst of the people of God."

Instead, the message spoke of the synod's firm belief "that the Church finds today in the council the light and strength that Christ has promised to give his followers in each period of history." And that was the point on which, practically everyone agreed.

As one of the participants remarked last night: "As the synod advanced, it became increasingly difficult to distinguish between conservatives and liberals or between progressives and reactionaries."

## Decision to publish final report wins applause

The final report on the work of the Vatican's special synod of bishops due to be published here today and should indicate in greater detail the reasons for the Pope's satisfaction with the two weeks of debate (Peter Nichols writes from Rome).

Symbolically enough, the Pope's announcement on Saturday to the bishops of his decision to allow the report to be published was the one point in the course of his speech applauded by synod members. The same report had earlier won applause from the synod itself when Cardinal Danneels, Archbishop of Antwerp, who drafted it, read it to the plenary session. The report was then put to the vote and approved with what is believed to have been an overwhelming majority.

These matters are secret, but it seems that only four or five bishops of the 155 present voted against, and there were a few blank voting slips.

The Pope thinks three points emerging from the Synod are the most important. The first was the proposal that a catechism covering "all Catholic teaching" should be prepared in Rome and made available to individual churches throughout the Catholic world as the essential basis for any teaching documents local bishops prepare.

The second was further study of the nature of episcopal conferences. The third, of less general interest, was the prompt publication of the code of canon law for the Oriental churches in communion with Rome. He underlined the significance of these subjects in his final speech to the plenary session on Saturday.

The first two do, in fact, sum up the principle questions behind the "behind" of the synod. It has already been called by the Pope to review the application in the last 20 years of the teachings of the Second Vatican Council. The national episcopal conferences were practically an invention of the council, but their status has never been established. The second Vatican Council strongly confirmed the idea that individual bishops shared responsibility for governing the Church under the Pope, the concept known as collegiality. But that could not be stretched to include bishop's conferences.

The chairman of national and regional episcopal conferences are, nevertheless, the largest body at these special synods and several of them this time, including the spokesman for the United States, bishops, wanted more respect shown to national conferences and more autonomy.



La Pasionaria, 90 today, holds a red carnation while acknowledging well-wishers in Madrid

## Fabius vows to stay at his post

From Diana Geddes, Paris

M. Laurent Fabius, the French Prime Minister, sought at the weekend to bury the persistent rumours about his imminent departure from the Government by declaring that he intended to remain in his post until at least the general election next March.

Speaking at a Socialist Party meeting at Pré-Saint-Gervais outside Paris on Saturday night, M. Fabius said: "By the choice of the President of the Republic, I am Prime Minister of France. I shall continue to be so until the election and, if such is the choice of the voters and the President, after the election."

Ever since M. Fabius's unprecedented public revelations last Wednesday of his disagreement with President Mitterrand over the visit of General Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, rumours had been growing that M. Fabius would have to go. *Le Monde* even claimed on Friday that he had offered his resignation but that M. Mitterrand had refused it.

However, M. Fabius insisted on Saturday that all such talk was "pure fiction, devoid of common sense and without foundation". He had responsibilities which were much more important than "this or that personal difficulty which I may have," he said.

He emphasized the closeness of his relations with M. Mitterrand, which were "based on frankness, friendship, esteem, respect and affection".

President Mitterrand, when questioned earlier about the rumours of M. Fabius's departure, had replied: "Why should I deprive myself and the country of a good Government and a good Prime Minister with whom I enjoy a harmony of thought and action which covers almost all fields?"

The authoritative Sofres poll, published on Saturday, showed that M. Fabius's popularity rating plummeted 10 points last month: only 38 per cent of those polled wanted to see him play a more important role in the future, compared with 59 per cent for M. Michel Rocard and 44 per cent for M. Raymond Barre.

Leading article, page 17

## Norway loses patience with Britain over acid rain

From Tony Samstag, Oslo

Norwegian government officials and scientists have taken the unusual step of calling a press conference in London today to demonstrate their anger at what they see as British intransigence over the long standing issue of acid rain.

The move, just short of an official protest, comes barely a week after the visit to London of the Norwegian Crown Prince Harald intended to celebrate centuries of cordial relations between the two countries. It was that visit, however, that impatience boiled over into anger, creating what one high-ranking civil servant here describes as "the most serious dispute with Britain since Viking times".

Mr Kaare Willoch's conservative coalition Government gives high priority to the environmental problems associated with long range transboundary air pollution, ranking it on a par with trade and defence policy. In private discussions with Mrs Thatcher during the royal visit, Mr Willoch is said to have been so dismayed by his hostess's attitude towards the issue that he warned her it could "strain" anglo-Norwegian relations.

The prime ministers of the two countries have affinities, personal as well as political. Both are described even by admirers as "arrogant": both are known also for their formidable powers of self-control. Mr Willoch's warning, in the context of a ceremonial visit, was seen here as the equivalent of table-thumping.

He is said to have been most provoked by Mrs Thatcher's "condescending attitude" in reiterating, from her scientific background, her reasons for rejecting repeated Scandinavian complaints that emissions from British power stations are in part responsible for the extinction of fish in thousands of lakes and rivers.

The Central Electricity Generating Board, whose publications on acid rain are to be the main targets of today's press conference, argues that the case against its emissions is not proven.

## Spaniards pay homage to a Civil War legend

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Madrid, the city in which she launched the most famous of Civil War slogans "No pasarán" (They shall not pass), paid homage yesterday to Señora Dolores Ibárruri of La Pasionaria, Spain's legendary woman Communist leader, on the eve of her ninetieth birthday today.

"Pasionaria" read a single banner covering the facade of Madrid's biggest indoor sports stadium, which was filled to overflowing with working-class young people, veterans of the International Brigades and representatives of nearly 100 communist parties around the world.

Seven hundred people at each of the entrances listened in the rain to loudspeakers conveying Communist fighting songs and speeches.

The homage was a rare occasion, for Spaniards since the advent of democracy have striven to avoid exalting either side in the Civil War. It was perhaps more remarkable for the tolerant indifference, which the rest of Madrid showed.

La Pasionaria (Passion Flower, originally the pen name she used writing on behalf of the Asturian miners' struggles before the war) has for years taken no direct part in the leadership crisis of Spain's once influential Communist Party, now split into three factions.

A frail old lady, it is essentially her myth that is now stage-managed by Señor Santiago Carrillo, the former Euro-communist leader, and Señor Ignacio Gallego, the latest upholder of unwavering obedience to Moscow. Señor Carrillo attended yesterday, uninvited, among the rack and file.

## Builder 'put bomb on airliner to kill wife'

LAS VEGAS (Reuters) - Federal agents have arrested a Texas man accused of planting a bomb in his wife's luggage so she would die in an airliner crash and he could collect more than \$1 million in insurance on her life.

The bomb went off in the cargo hold of a Boeing 727 after the aircraft landed at the Dallas-Fort Worth airport on October 30. It caused only a small fire and no injuries.

The accused man, Albert Lee Thielman, a 34-year-old builder offered no resistance when he was arrested at Las Vegas airport.

## Israel frees plotters

Jerusalem (Reuters) - President Chaim Herzog of Israel has freed two Jews in an anti-Arab underground group who were imprisoned for plotting to blow up one of Islam's most sacred mosques in Jerusalem.

The group has since gained sympathy from right-wing politicians. Members said they acted in self-defence because of what they called the failure of the Government to protect Jews from Arab guerrilla attacks.

## Marceau ill

Moscow (Reuters) - The French mime artist Marcel Marceau, aged 62, has undergone emergency surgery in Moscow for a perforated stomach ulcer and is recovering in intensive care. His condition is serious.

## Italy's regret

Rome (AP) - The Italian Government has expressed its regret for Britain's decision to withdraw from Unesco at the end of this year. Italy intends to remain in Unesco, which it says plays an "indispensable role" in promoting science and culture.

## Lennon vigil

Moscow (AP) - Soviet police arrested four people when they broke up a gathering of about 25 young people marking the fifth anniversary of Beatle John Lennon's death.

## Ships ahoy

Karachi (Reuters) - Two Chinese Navy ships sailed into Karachi harbour, for the first time in the history of the two countries' navies, to be greeted by a 21-gun salute.

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**From Stephen Taylor  
Sydney**

Mr Howard's bland and inconspicuous style appears to have become a liability, and there is even media speculation that he might be replaced before the next Federal election.

*In the first of a three-part series on Nicaragua, ALAN TOMLINSON reports on the degree of democracy being maintained under the Sandinistas.*

Friends and foes alike believe that soon the Sandinistas will define themselves for all the world to see, either as radical democratic socialists or as creeping totalitarian communists.

## Part-1

In October, President Daniel Ortega declared a new state of

The Government insists it is committed to a genuinely pluralistic project. The Assembly Secretary, Señor Rafael Solís, cited the approval by the Assembly of a Conservative-inspired reform to the

The coalition, known as the Coordinating Democratic Front, also attended a seminar in Managua to discuss the role of

Committee, has also rejected the Government's open invitation to opponents to submit their proposals for a new constitution, due to be approved by the spring. It believes that "they are trying to draw from all of these experiences those a new judiciary in defending constitutional rights. An American professor of law, Dr Arthur Kinoy, was impressed by the exercise. "They are trying to draw from all of these experiences those

"Contadora, depends on the political will of each and every one of the five Central American countries and if one of them thinks that the effort should be postponed, it is very clear that

Taipei (Renter) - Taiwan has cut diplomatic relations with Nicaragua after the Nicaraguan decision to establish formal ties with China.

Taiwan is withdrawing embassy staff and an agricultural and technical mission from Managua. The Nicaraguan Foreign Minister, Father Miguel d'Escoto, has signed a joint communique in Peking establishing formal ties with the Government there.

atmosphere, like all the atmosphere is in Central America now, can produce irreparable damage," he said.

Although Senior Ramir Ocampo said the negotiations were suspended, the General Assembly on Saturday approved a resolution urging Contadora and the Central American countries "to persevere in their efforts" to reach a peace and co-operation agreement for the region. Nicaragua abstained in the vote.

Meanwhile, in Managua, President Daniel Ortega said that the US Government gave the right-wing rebels a SAM missile used to shoot down military helicopter last week. He told a news conference that the Soviet missile was one of dozens the Reagan Administration had given to the rebels.

Washington, he said, was stimulating terrorism. The Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz denied in Washington that the US had given Sam the rebels.

**By Jeremy Taylor**

President Hoyte has made several concessions in an attempt to show that Monday's voting will be free and fair. Postal, proxy and overseas votes — all major sources of abuse in the past — have been abolished or restricted, and opposition parties have been

**From Trevor Fishlock  
New York**

in 1983, when the fuel-economy level was set at 26 miles to the gallon, Jaguars averaged 19.2 mph. In 1984, when the standard was 27 mph, Jaguars achieved 19.4 mph.

Car makers can be fined for each tenth of a mile their cars fall below the standard, multiplied by the number of cars they make in a year. But they can also store up credits if exceeding it, which can offset the penalties they incur when they fail to reach it.

Jaguar had credits of \$4. million on its 1980 models which were used to reduce the fine imposed in 1983. But had no credits left to offset the \$6 million fine imposed for its failure to meet the standard with the 1984 models. More than 15,000 were imported. Jaguars sell at about \$33,000 each.

Karachi (AFP) - Pakistan's budget deficit reached 38.3 billion rupees (£1.58 billion) for the financial year ending in June this year an increase of 40.5 per cent over budget estimates, officials announced.

They also said yesterday that the balance of payments had come under severe pressure and dependence on external aid had increased.

The state Bank of Pakistan in its annual report for 1984-85 said the deterioration in the budget was the combined result of a shortfall in revenue and a substantial increase in official spending. It added, however, that inflation had been contained. Revenues were down by 3.7 per cent on 1983-84, while spending increased by 6.7 per cent.

On the plus side, real per capita income improved by 4.5 per cent, after a 0.14 per cent drop in 1984. In Addition, the state bank reported an unprecedented rise in agricultural production, but gave no figures.

● **Airport clash:** Pakistanis arriving at Karachi airport smashed radios and other goods in protest at new government import bans applying to Pakistanis who have been out of the country less than six months. Customs officials said yesterday (Ruster reports).

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# THE ARTS

David Robinson reports from the Chicago Film Festival, where even the flops have a flavour all their own

## More light on the Mozart mystery

Chicago is the only competitive film festival in the United States. It is also one of the most personalized, taking its style from its director and founder, Michael Kutza; in the 21 years since the first modest event, which he financed with his own money, he has built it to major status. Today, with a degree of state and corporate funding, it is still unmistakably Kutza's creation. The publicity and presentation of the festival is marked by the design sense endemic to a city that is a living museum of twentieth-century architecture and design; and Kutza's programmes exemplify the Chicagoan's brightness and impatience. There may be bad films in Chicago, but rarely dull ones.

The main Chicago prize went to *The Official Story*, which is already showing in London; while the third (bronze) award was divided between *Fina Torres's Oriana*, a Franco-Venezuelan co-production, and the Swiss-West German *Alpine Inferno*, a remarkable study of the lives of people living and farming in the unrelenting isolation of Alpine peaks.

The screenplay prize went to Zev Mahler for his script for *Vergesst Mozart*. Mozart is currently a popular subject for film makers (*Amadeus*, *We Three*); this West German production, directed by the Czech Slavo Luther, is an eighteenth-century detective story, with the excellent Armin Mueller-Stahl as the chief of police attempting to assign responsibility for Mozart's mysterious death.

Chicago's disasters were all of its

own and definitely colourful. Holland's Marleen Gorris is an able filmmaker; but in *Broken Mirrors* feminism passes from ardour to sick hysteria. The action is set in a joyless brothel, misnamed the "Happy Hour", where monstrous men do the most unspeakable things to the saintly inmates. Significantly when one of the girls is rushed to hospital after being ripped open by a knife-happy client, the medical staff, to the last surgeon, turn out to be women. The divisions in Gorris's world are clear and uncrossable.

Claude Lelouch plumbs new depths of romantic slush in *Partir Revenir*. Merely to describe the story appears like exaggeration: the film is set in occupied France and tells of a Jewish family that keeps getting betrayed by people understandably irritated by the son's persistent and very loud playing of Rachmaninov's Second Piano Concerto. (Lelouch finds the music appropriate because Rachmaninov composed it "after a nervous breakdown... [which corresponds] exactly to those years of 1943-45 which were in a way the greatest mass nervous breakdown of all time.") Michel Legrand has "extended" Rachmaninov to supply unremitting music for a 2½-hour film, which stars Annie Girardot, Michel Piccoli and Jean-Louis Trintignant.

Chicago's special events included tributes to Arthur Penn and Russ Meyer, doublers of soft-core producers; though a planned joint celebration of the coming-of-age of the festival and



Redeeming central performances: Liam Neeson (left) and Hugh O'Connor in *Lamb*

the newest youth star Matt Dillon had to be postponed because of Dillon's New York stage debut.

Chicago had also planned a large-scale tribute to British Film Year, though this dwindled as new films proved unavailable and British stars cried off. In the end the official British Film Year came up with a rather sad little list: *Chariots of Fire*, *Steaming*, *The Innocent*, the awful *Red Monarch* and, best of the bunch, Richard Eyre's *Singleton's Pluck* (formerly *Laughterhouse*).

In addition, Colin Gregg's *Lamb*

was independently submitted by its producers, as a world premiere. Adapted from Bernard MacLaverty's novel, it is the story of a young priest and teacher in an Irish Catholic church school for boys, who rebels against the harsh discipline and rescues and runs off with a particularly unfortunate child. Their travels, with the pursuing authorities fearing abduction and worse, are a curious little tragedy, undermined by the unbelievable naivety of the hero, but intermittently redeemed by the central performances.

The heroes of British Film Year, it must be noted, are British Airways, who provided corporate sponsorship for Chicago, bombard their passengers with audio and video propaganda for British cinema, and screen only British productions, principally *Chariots of Fire*. I admired the report of a stewardess, reported by my colleague John Russell Taylor, when a passenger complained that the airline were showing old films: "This is British Film Year, Sir," she announced with dignity. "In Britain we only make old films."

## Dance, theatre and opera in Manchester

### Superlative scoop

#### The Nutcracker

##### Palace Theatre

Northern Ballet Theatre scored a scoop on Saturday night when two of its most brilliant stars from its Paris Opéra Ballet came to Manchester to make their British debuts in *The Nutcracker*. Rudolf Nureyev had intended to appear and chose Elisabeth Maurin as his partner; prevented by flu, Nureyev sent Laurent Hilaire in his place.

Maurin and Hilaire are both 23. She is small, blonde, pale and pretty; while the cliché tall, dark and handsome might have been used to describe him. Among British dancers today, Lesley Collier and Ravenna Tucker alone can rival Maurin for technique. To find Hilaire's match one must go back to Anthony Dowell in his prime. Luckily they had been rehearsing Nureyev's *Nutcracker* to dance in its Paris premiere next week. They brought their own solos and duets with them; much more difficult, richly ornamented choreography than any of the British versions. Its virtuosity demands appear to hold no terrors for them, but with only one hour's rehearsal to adjust to an unfamiliar stage and production, their dancing was patchy; sometimes superlatively good, sometimes only amazingly, enviously so.

Even more rewarding was the

style and flair with which they performed. Hilaire has something of the old Nureyev trick of hovering momentarily at the peak of his big jumps, and he carries out the most complex aerial manoeuvres with seeming ease, even a newly-invented sequence that demands twisting in alternate directions, left and right, while executing what might be cabrioles behind him during a circuit of the stage. Maurin, for her part, is manifestly a mistress of fouettés and she picks up her feet so prettily in the tripping introductions to her Sugar Plum solo that the audience is already enchanted before she does another step.

The company give its guest stars strong support, with Daniela Buson, Marcello Angelini outstanding among the spirited cast. Incidentally two resident French principals, Sylvie Guillaumin and Michel Messier, danced the leading roles attractively at the matinee. No fewer than four British productions of *Nutcracker* are to be given this month. The Northern Ballet, first in the field, has the version that for me best catches this work's fantastical spirit. André Prokoviev's staging has taste and humour. Peter Palmer's designs are pretty, and Leonard Salzdo's skilful arrangement of the Tchaikovsky score for small orchestra is acceptably played with Robin Barker conducting.

John Percival

#### Jack and the Giant

##### Royal Exchange

It is a commonplace that the hippies got their most impressive idea - individual consciousness as a single fairy light in the universal Christmas radiance - from the world of pantomime. And Trevor Peacock's "musical fantasy" points up the connection early on. "How can we find the answer when we don't even know the question?" the players sing to the accompaniment of Chris Monk's Cajun-influenced music.

Such imponderables cut no ice with Happy Jack (Jason Watkins) in his early career: a winsome, hyperactive ragamuffin blithely oblivious to his social deprivation as the only child of a one-parent family (Sally Knyvette). There is instead much larking about with the winsome, hyperactive tomboy from next door (Robin McCaffrey) before the outside world intrudes in the person of an enigmatic Traveller (Brian Hickey) who fires the little chap's imagination with tales of distant lands.

Economic pressures next force Jack to take the family milk-cow - a charming life-size creation on wheels - to sell at market, where he wisely resists the blandishments of a shady pair of magic elixir salesmen (just say no, as the current campaign has it). He then foolishly lets the beast go for seven coloured beans. But magic will always find a way:

here, a 50 foot steel ladder festooned with winking hoola hoops which beckons from the topless clouds.

After a half-time lemonade, we discover pyjama-clad Jack in Beanstalk land confronting a gruesome pair of glaucous monsters - Jackal and Wyvern, and as nasty as you like - whose master, being conceptually larger than the theatre itself, makes his entrance in stages: a 70-league boot stomping down from the flies; a head the size of the potting shed groaning in from one gangway; a hand like an animated black vinyl sofa lunging in from another. Of such things are Oedipal nightmares made.

The giant's hen, having demonstrated its skill at laying golden rugby balls, is promptly kidnapped by the quick-to-learn little tyke, who returns home a hero and soon falls prey to megalomaniac fantasies about rebuilding his home town.

Mervyn Willis's terminally amiable production lost your correspondent at this point, just as the moral of this episode seems to be lost in the proliferation of the designer blocks which quickly usurp the whole stage. Skill, Mr Short's imagination carries the thing thus far (the music assuredly does not) and the evening's humour is clean, dry and fairly free of dust. And the question, we finally learn, is "who are you?" The answer: "You are me". We are, as it were, all one.

Martin Cropper



One-parent family and her tomboy daughter: Sally Knyvette (right), Robin McCaffrey

#### Rock

##### Cameo

##### Hammersmith Odeon

Despite Cameo's low media profile, they boast a distinguished history of 11 album releases yielding estimated sales of 20 million records. It is but one of the contradictions that mark the work of this American vocal trio, led by the New Yorker Larry Blackmon. It would, for instance, be a sage listener who, hearing only their recorded music with its slick production, light melodic voicing and occasional jazzy nuances, could predict the vociferous onslaught of the group's live performance. But, leaping from the wings to face an audience baying for their arrival, Cameo and their eight-piece band unleashed a thunderous metal funk sound, dominated by Michael Burnett's aggressive, clunking bass-lines which were in turn beefed up by bass synthesizer parts and punctuated by Sammy Merendino's thundering Simmons kick-drum patterns.

As the singers Blackmon, Thomas Jenkins and Nathan Leftenant discarded various layers of spangled clothing until only lurid body-clinging Spandex remained, their ingenious

strutting dance-steps grew more energetic while songs were either swiftly segued or discarded halfway through in a thickening barrage of aural funk. Where they paused to tackle some of their gender mainstream soul material the sheer weight of the sound tended to be too much for the structures of the songs to bear; "I've Got You Image", with its swinging horn-section passages, suffered in this way.

But ultimately the vitality and exuberance of the performance dispelled any notions of quibbles about lack of taste or the juddering extremities of volume. Blackmon's lyrical preoccupation with aberrant sexual behaviour appropriately reflected both the grinding rhythms and the ensemble's rampant peacock persona. "If I had my way baby, I'd tie you up for a while", he sang with studied mock innocence in the tensile "Single Life", while "Room 123", the rap version of their current UK hit "She's Strange", conjured a variety of amusing images excluded from the single as presented for *Top of the Pops* and Radio 1. Although seeing them live was akin to discovering bootleg whisky instead of champagne in your glass, the jolt was not at all unpleasant.

David Sinclair

## Television

### Move into the open

In *Leave it to Jim* Channel 4's *The Writing on the Wall* series continued its analysis of the Seventies with a look at Jim Callaghan and the Lib-Lab pact.

This series, besides being a model of crisp and effective documentary programme-making, has some salient points to make about the changing quality of political life in Britain.

Although the British are not said to favour an open style of government with an ability to communicate - which is very much the American model - there are signs, judging by this series, that this is changing. Jim Callaghan, Denis Healey and the others interviewed talked about events in an uncharacteristic way of the establishment. Of course this must also say something about the ability of the programme-makers to put their subjects at their ease.

Another, rather more alarming movement in the American direction is the degree to which what is regarded as the legitimate historical past is moving closer and closer to the present day. At this rate we could soon

reach a point where news on a Monday will be history on a Monday. Finally, Robert Kee's commentary admirably communicated the facts without letting one forget that his is a personal view.

David Low the cartoonist (Low, Channel 4) provided political analysis for the public in the days before television. Although his views were always partisan he did understand that a complex view of the enemy was essential if you were going to put them over successfully. From his earliest sketches of the Australian Prime Minister Billie Hughes, through those of Hitler in the 1930s, to the TUC carthorse of the 1950s, he always gave his villains a fundamental humanity.

This came over from the programme but what did not was a full sense of Low's relationship with Beaverbrook, and how he managed to tickle that rich man's fancy to the extent that the *Standard* would often carry cartoons by Low which contradicted the Beaverbrook-approved leader on the opposite page.

Carlo Gèbler

## Concerts

### YMSO/Wood

#### St John's

I do not know if James Wood, who is chiefly noted these days for his performances of Renaissance and contemporary music with his New London Chamber Choir, has ever before conducted a concert of this sort of music. But it is plain that he should again, and often. The players here in his charge, those of the Young Musicians Symphony Orchestra, have frequently amazed through their enterprise and musicianship, but when they tackle anything earlier than Beethoven they are often liable to disappoint. Not so here.

For this programme, of the Zelenka *Magnificat* in D (receiving its first British performance), Handel's *Musica for the Royal Fireworks* and Haydn's *Nelson Mass*, would seem to have cast some sort of magic spell upon them. Where one might have expected string players trained in the late Romantic tradition (as the vast majority still are) to deliver the buoyant rhythms of Handel and Haydn with a certain heavy-handedness, the bowing was instead light and stylish, the articulation within phrases full of emotive nuance.

The phenomenon extended throughout the orchestra. The woodwind of which there were all of seven chucking oboes

plus three bassoons and contra in the majestically resplendent Handel - were equally aware of the necessity to make the most of every single gesture, while the trumpets garnished the texture with radiant sounds, high in their register.

And how deserving the music was of such care. The Zelenka is, of course, a curiosity, cast in a three movement concerto-like form with an imposing and brilliant opening and a final extended "Amen" which is a solid, distinctly archaic sounding piece of fugue counterpoint. By far the best part, however, is the central section beginning "Suscepit Israel" and featuring an alto solo. A pity that Kevin Smith sounded ill at ease with Zelenka's delicate and graceful lines here, though Wood's choir was in fine voice, making as confident and as sure a sound as any of its professional rivals. As it did, indeed, in the *Nelson Mass*, which Wood directed with an unbounded energy and enthusiasm that well suited this inspiring music. Of the solo singers, the soprano Sara Stowe sounded perhaps a little weak, and she was over-asserted in technical matters. But her colleagues, Hilary Brooks (contralto), Andrew Watt (tenor), and in particular the richly resonant Noel Mann (bass), were all excellent and well balanced moreover with the choral and instrumental forces. Stephen Pettitt

### LBS/Steinitz

#### Queen Elizabeth Hall

Paul Steinitz's Bach cantata cycle does not quite rival *The Mousetrap* for longevity, but it has been a fixture of the London musical scene for 27 years already and there are a few thousand bars to go yet. Two more cantatas were ticked off here: the penitential and at times startlingly chromatic *Herr, deine Augen sehen nach dem Geloben* and the joyful *Gelobet sei der Herr, mein Gott* with its robust outer movements demonstrating Bach's fullest and most thrilling orchestral resources.

The concert also included two short Buxtehude Christmas pieces and Bach's *Magnificat* in D, all of which served to confirm that Steinitz, though no longer perhaps a radical pioneer of baroque choral performance, is still an inspiring and at times surprising interpreter, particularly impressive in obtaining crisp, well-pointed singing from the London Bach Society. All this well-blended and tuneful choir needed was a little more aggression, particularly in the "Omnes generationes" section of the *Magnificat*.

In curious contrast the

Steinitz Bach Players (who went "low pitch" some way back in the cycle) seemed rather too brash at times. Listening to the trumpet parts of the *Magnificat*'s opening being splattered like shrapnel across the hall, one wondered whether Steinitz was going to stop the performance and try again, as this perfectionist had done earlier when his veteran double bass player had started the wrong work. On the credit side, however, there was some choice obbligato playing particularly from the violinist Simon Standage and the two flautists Utaoko Ikeda and Rachel Brown, who wove a beautifully delicate tapestry of counterpoint round that admirable steady counter-tenor - Charles Brett in "Esurientes".

Of the other soloists, neither the tenor Richard Morton nor the baritone Stephen Varcos conveyed to me any concern for the text's meaning. But one can have nothing but praise for the treble David Henderson-Begg (who sang both soprano and alto solos in the *Magnificat*). His intonation was generally excellent and he displayed considerable stamina and an intuitive musicality.

Richard Morrison

### Pelléas et Mélisande

#### Royal Northern College

The faces from Edvard Munch's canvases, hollowed by scream or shadow, have become a visual synonym for the operatic music of Janáček. In Manchester it is Debussy who has

been swept up by the north wind of Expressionism: Munch's *The Scream* (the one with the river of hair) forms the front gauze behind which the drama of *Pelléas et Mélisande* is played out by the students of the Royal Northern College of Music.

The hair, animated and parted by Philip Edwards's discreetly attuned lighting, reveals only a small part of the college's big stage, and is an omnipresent veil, imprinting the consciousness and shrouding it again at the end. What goes on through its changing peepholes is a drama as tangible as the medieval dress it is clothed in, and as solid as the six huge vertical stone rectangles which shift, most skil-

fully, to form forest, grotto or castle.

The joint between Expressionist and Impressionist imagery takes some getting used to, and Malcolm Fraser, producing, and John Conway, designing, clearly do not mind mixing their metaphors. Debussy spoke of grafting dreams, of the lack of time or place; and the very strength of this visual and emotional realism does tend to bleed the orchestral writing, particularly in the first two acts. But, when it is played as well as it is by the college orchestra under David Jordan, their director of opera studies, it fights back.

Within its self-limiting context, this production moves forward with the strength of its

own convictions. It capitalizes, too, on the skills and youthfulness of its singers, emphasizing the simplicity, the "grande innocence" at the centre of Debussy's and Maeterlinck's ripples of consciousness. "Vous êtes des enfants", accuses Golaud; and so they are, though vocally and in their command of idiom both Gwion Thomas (Pelléas) and Meinar Williams (Mélisande) are all but ready for the professional stage. Golaud himself is played with sombre violence by Gerald Quinn; Arkel and Genevieve portrayed adequately by Mark Glanville and Christine Kivrig. Sir Charles Groves will conduct the two remaining performances, on Thursday and Saturday.

Hilary Finch

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# London's first science park

The South Bank Technopark in London has been spawned by the South Bank Polytechnic in conjunction with Prudential Assurance, and is important on a number of counts. Most other science parks have been built on green-field sites in the suburbs and have been attached to universities.

This is the first technopark connected to a polytechnic and it is no coincidence that it should be the South Bank Polytechnic which has developed an enviable reputation as an innovative and energetic higher education establishment specialising in science, technology and engineering, and particularly in the new technologies.

Much of the credit for this and for the idea of the technopark must go to Dr John Beishon, outgoing director of the poly, who is to become director of the Polytechnic of North London. He will remain chairman of the South Bank Technopark company despite his move across the river.

Perhaps the most novel aspect of the new innovation centre is that it is devoted to the hi-tech fields of information technology and biotechnology. Christopher Price, the former Labour MP and currently pro-assistant director of the South Bank Polytechnic describes it as an attempt to create a silicon valley in south London.

"There could be a science city at the Elephant and Castle," he says grandly. "A chip valley right in the middle of a derelict area of the city is pooh-poohed by a lot of people but this could be the beginning of that."

The technopark is the first science park in London. (Brunel University is to open one next April.) Its director is Jeffe Jeffers and it has been funded as a commercial investment by the Prudential, Britain's biggest owner of property after the Queen and the Church of England. The first phase, being formally opened today, cost £4.5 million to build; phase two will cost £2 million. The Pru has provided the money; the poly provides technical and scientific know-how to the

**Today, Geoffrey Pattie, the Minister for Information Technology, opens Britain's first inner city science park, heralding a new relationship between education and industry in reviving urban areas.**

budding entrepreneurs who rent space in the innovation centre.

So far, 17 small businesses have moved into the park and two more are about to do so. That means that more than half the space is let. The enterprises cover fibre optics, robotics, biotechnology, linear chip design and computer-aided design and most of the projects are still in the research and development stage.

One entrepreneur is making a 16-plus simultaneous user microcomputer; another a microwave, a machine that welds all the components on to a control board.

Mr Jeffers expects the businesses to stay no longer than three years, for as long as it takes to produce prototypes.

## Business plans must make sense

Then they will have to make it in the rough world outside with some initial help from him in finding premises.

The park is looking for good technologists to occupy the units in the modular space designed and built by Moxley Jenner and partners. Potential tenants are being turned away if their technology is not particularly interesting, or if their business plan does not make a lot of sense, or if Mr Jeffers cannot make it make a lot of sense.

The park is also rejecting applicants who have too many of the sort of problems faced by small businesses - poor management, poor management potential, or an inability to

listen or to take advice. The failure rate of start-up businesses is high and the park wants to ensure for success.

Once applicants have passed the exacting entry requirements, they will be introduced to banks or venture capital companies willing to lend money. This enables the fledgling businessmen to pay the rental and services charge at the park, and to pay themselves, and a few others, a living wage. When they are established, they get advice about business skills and are encouraged to sharpen up their business planning.

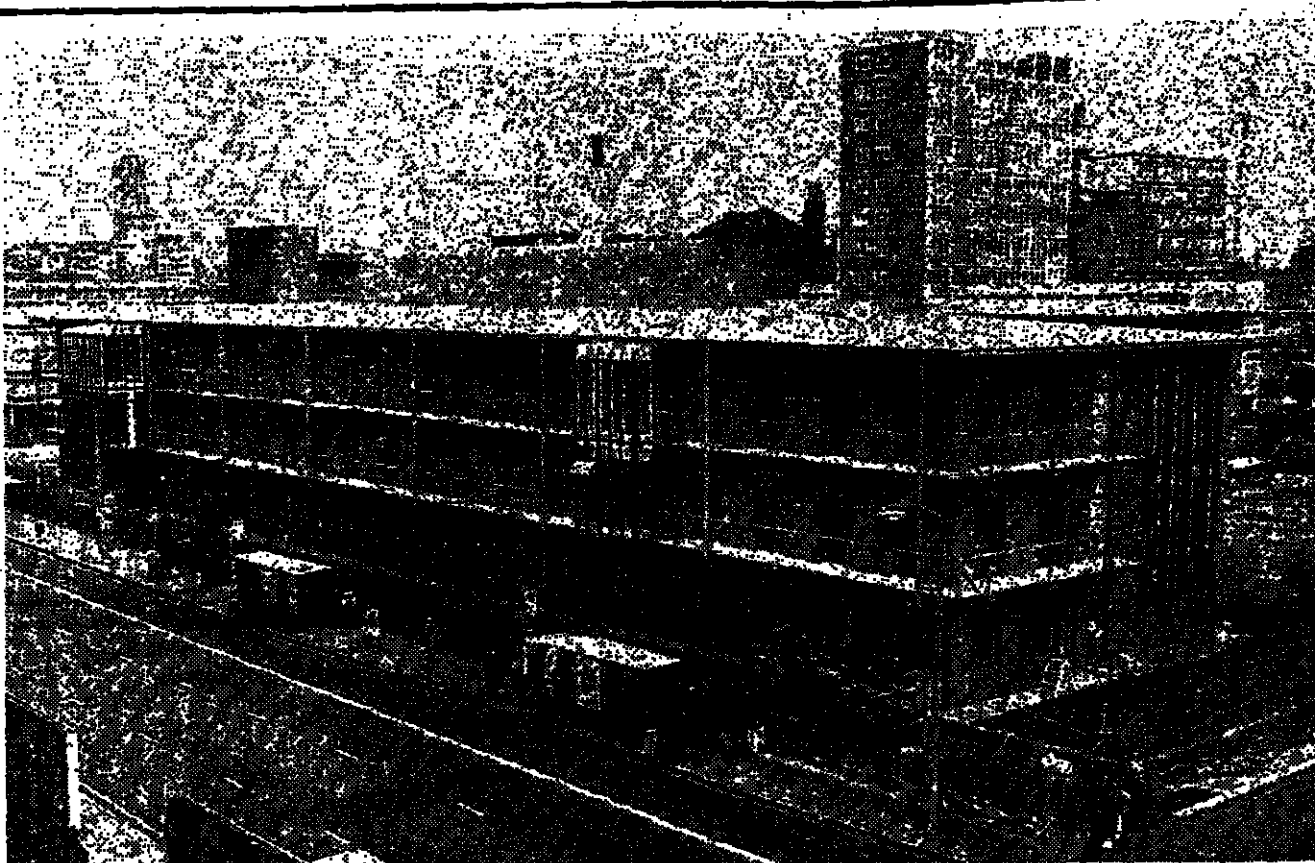
Mike Mallinson, joint chief surveyor of the Pru, who has seen the venture through from its earliest stages, says his company is interested in financing new ideas. The Pru's investment in the South Bank technopark is part of the company's drive, as evidenced by Prutec and Pruvventure, to invest in new technology.

The company's rate of return on the investment is lower than the 10 per cent which would be expected from a normal property development, but the Pru can afford to take the long view. "It could have something very special to offer," says Mr Mallinson. "It will be the place that people will want to go to because it offers a level of support that is not given elsewhere and it is linked to the City."

So the investment may turn out to be a good one. It also enables the Pru to show that it is making the kind of contribution demanded by Michael Heseltine when he was Secretary of State for the Environment after the inner city riots of 1981.

The company can claim that it is contributing both socially and educationally to a run-down area which has lost all its traditional industry. It will be a major achievement if it can help to regenerate the south London economy.

Mr Jeffers sees the park as just the beginning of a new concept - "London Science City" - whereby high tech-



South Bank Technopark at the Elephant and Castle in London. From the top, right, Dr John Beishon, Christopher Price and Jeffe Jeffers



## A degree of hope, second time round

The polytechnic is one of six polys in London funded by the Inner London Education Authority. Until recently it had a fairly undistinguished record, but during the past five years it has carved out a reputation for innovative work in science and technology.

Under Dr John Beishon it has also developed a vigorous programme of continuing education, bringing higher and further education to adults who missed out on qualifications and degrees when they were younger.

Instead of concentrating on the 18-year-olds who come to a poly for a three-year degree course, the South Bank sets out to attract a large number of 20- to 40-year-olds, particularly from ethnic minorities.

The determined shift to the new technologies, and to providing flexible learning opportunities for adults returning to study, has paid off. By pulling itself up by its bootstraps, South Bank has made its own future secure and made new contributions to research and to the people of south London.

Christopher Price, the pro-assistant director, who becomes director of Leeds Polytechnic next term, says: "Polytechnics owe a duty to support the inner city, but it is in their self-interest to find new markets for the education they offer because as the 18-year-old population declines they have got to find reservoirs of talent."

South Bank is the only polytechnic in Britain to have benefited from every one of

the five government initiatives, channelled through the National Advisory Body for local authority higher education. That body injected extra cash for information technology, biotechnology and for the switch to science and technology subjects. This suggests it is well regarded by NAB.

But the strengths are not only in science and technology. Her Majesty's Inspectors commented this year on the poly's business studies courses, and there is a thriving Faculty of Education, Human and Social Studies.

## Original poly founded with whisky money

Nevertheless, it is one of the largest institutions of engineering and technology in the UK with a total of more than 9,000 students on full-time, part-time and sandwich courses, making the full-time equivalents about 6,000. Staff number more than 500.

In its current incarnation, the poly is of recent origin, having been created in 1970 out of four colleges, the oldest of which was the Borough Polytechnic in Borough Road, mentioned by George Bernard Shaw in *Man and Superman*, which was established in 1892. This was one of the original polytechnics, founded with whisky money.

During the 1970s the poly was further expanded with the addition of the Brixton School of Building and the Battersea

College of Education and part of the Rachel McMillan College of Education.

It occupies a prime position at the Elephant and Castle and is within walking distance of the South Bank cultural complex, the Festival Hall, National Theatre and Hayward Gallery. There are two main sites, one at Southwark and one at Vauxhall, and two smaller buildings.

The older polytechnic building in Borough Road houses science and technology engineering and part of education, human and social sciences. The neighbouring London Road building is home for administrative studies. The other main site in Vauxhall is at Wandsworth Road where the Faculty of Built Environment is housed.

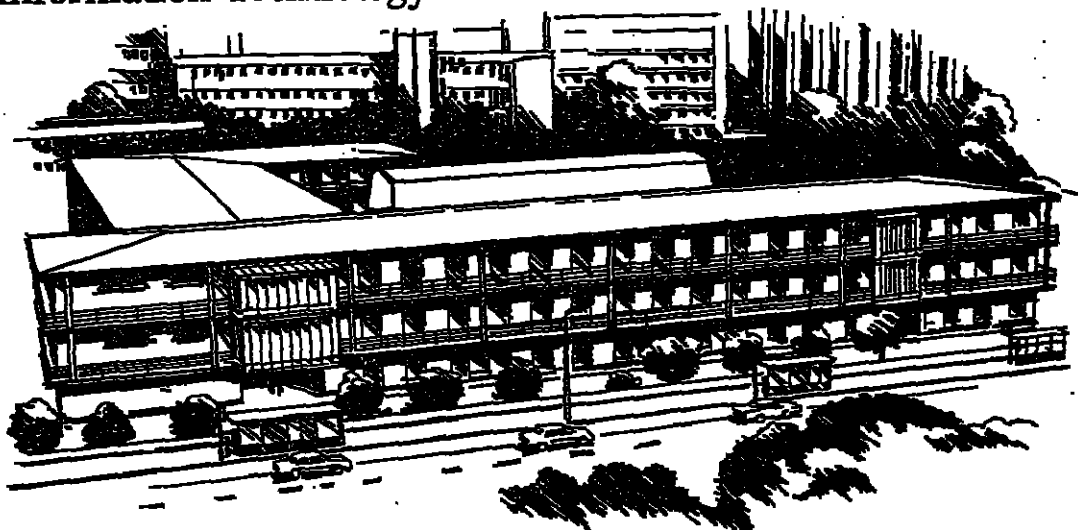
The two small buildings are in New Kent Road and at Manor House, overlooking Clapham Common. The latter is home for the grandly named Faculty of Continuing Education and houses the Open College of South London, the Inner City Centre, the Lambeth Project, South Bank Builders, the Distance Learning Unit and the Knowledge Based Systems Centre.

Run by Roger Jinkinson, the dean, this faculty is responsible for the poly's big push to enrol non-traditional students, adults who missed out on O and A levels and women in the home. It runs 18 access courses in conjunction with local further education colleges.

Continued on next page

# SOUTH BANK TECHNOPARK

London's first technopark, a new centre for high technology industry, is being formally opened today by Geoffrey Pattie MP, Minister of State for Industry and Information Technology.



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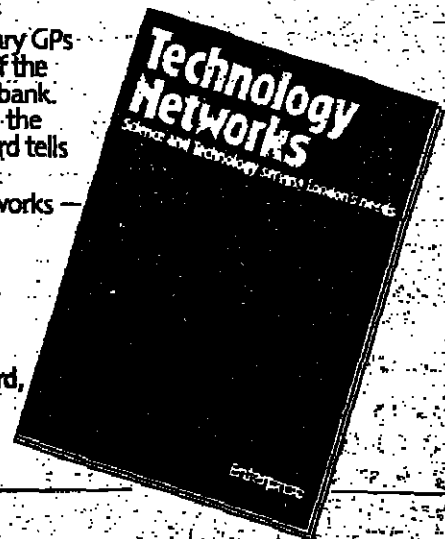
That way, unmet needs can be matched up with unused inventions. The result will be a 'product bank' of job-creating new products and services. These can be made available to workers; and management in firms where jobs are threatened; or used to create jobs in new co-operatives or private firms.

Robot arms: products for the disabled identified by their own organisations; energy-monitoring and energy-saving devices identified by tenants; computer software to make the expertise of specialists available to ordinary GPs and patients; these are some of the projects already in the product bank. Interested? A booklet from the Greater London Enterprise Board tells you more.

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## (SPECIAL REPORT)

SOUTH BANK POLYTECHNIC/2

## Real lessons for IT students

Engineering at South Bank Polytechnic is heavily oriented towards information technology. Formed in 1983 when the over-large science and engineering faculty was split up, it has been able to reorganize its degree courses in the light of the requirements of the post-Finniston age.

This means courses are more practical and students are aware of the applications in the outside world of what they are learning.

There are four departments: electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, environmental engineering, and maths and computing. They contain 134 staff and more than 2,000 full and part-time students. Dean of the Faculty is Dr John Dobby. There is one semi-autonomous school, the National Bakery School.

Because the poly established a reputation early on in electrical and electronic engineering, it was able to attract extra funds in the recent government cash initiative enabling it to become even stronger in a critical area of academic innovation and expansion.

In 1982 it was given funds by the National Advisory Body for local authority higher education, for information technology work which enabled it to hire 11 members of staff and to develop an MSc course in information systems engineering. This course has been going on for three years with 70 students on it full-time each year, the majority of whom successfully completed the course.

South Bank is one of eight polytechnics to have been singled out for the Government's switch to science and technology subjects, whereby it was given 80 extra student places. Fifty of these were for postgraduate students (25 full-time and 25 part-time), more than any other university or polytechnic has been awarded, and more than the total number of places given to the university sector under this programme.

The poly received £700,000 of "switch" money, 30 new undergraduate places are being added to its degree course in electrical engineering and 50 to the Master's degree in information systems engineering.



Learning lessons in daily bread: innovative work in food technology

Further financial help for the Master's degree has come from the Manpower Services Commission. The course is subdivided into options (which reflect current skills shortages in the country): software engineering, artificial intelligence, CAD/CAM, control and communications and office automation. Like other faculties in the poly, engineering has a large number of part-time students.

But one of its unique features is the positive discrimination it exercises to encourage women to take up engineering. The Women in Engineering project has established a Higher National Certificate course for women only, which is a one-year full-time course in electronics. Students must have one A level in maths or physics to get on it.

The course, which is funded mainly on a grant from the EEC, has been going for two years and the young women on it (they have to be under 25) have done exceptionally well, according to Mary Ayre, the project co-ordinator. They have achieved more distinctions than the national average.

Head of the Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering is Dr Agnes Kaposi, who

is thought to be the only female head of an electrical engineering department in the UK. The positive discrimination in favour of women is matched by the local ethnic minority community for budding engineers - hence the access course in electrical engineering.

This enables students with ability to go in one year from having no qualifications on an access course to an HND course in engineering at the poly, and then move on to a Bachelor of Engineering degree.

The Mechanical Engineering Department is distinguished for its BSc course in engineering process design which enables students to design their own products and produce them as part of the course.

The faculty also contains the Institute of Environmental Science and Technology, formerly the National College for Heating, Ventilating, Refrigeration and Fan Engineering.

The acoustics group at the poly is now the only noise and vibration specialist in south-east England. It is, for example, designing "hushkits" for lorries to prevent them making so much noise.

The group also acts for local people with a noise problem on an expenses-only basis. Recently, Dr John Roberts, a principal lecturer, acted for a woman in a south London housing estate who was bothered by people making love on the floor above her. She took the local authority to court with Dr Roberts' help and successfully persuaded the council to make a false ceiling to keep out the noise.

In the faculty's maths and computing department the main feature of the work is educational. There is an MSc course in maths education, the only one of its kind in the public sector.

The engineering faculty is particularly keen on its overseas links and has an association with the City College of New York, and a collaborative agreement with the Hochschule in Bremen, West Germany, with the aim of giving students dual qualifications.

The faculty is also proud of its democratic structure. Every member of staff, for example, has a vote in the election of the dean and because they are all members of the faculty there are opportunities for them to get on to faculty committees.

## A degree of hope, second time round

Continued from previous page

There are, for example, access courses in electronics and electrical engineering, languages, law, maths, science and computing, business studies, and the built environment. The access course in law is specifically for Afro-Caribbean students with no qualifications and takes 20 students a year. It has been inundated with applicants, particularly black women.

This faculty concentrates a great deal of energy on new technology, as do other parts of the poly. It runs an office technology course aimed at women at home to teach them about word processing, and electronic mail. The course is taught by a microcomputer in the home.

The Open College of South London has also just launched a Technopark, kitted out with new computer technology, to take round local colleges to give staff training. Eventually it hopes to take this bus round housing estates and factories so that local people may gain experience of the new equipment.

"We don't expect people to come to us," says Mr Jenkins. "We go out to them." A drop-in centre for microcomputing has been set up, which is self-financing, whereby local people can buy 15 hours of "hands on" experience with micros for £60. They can choose what hours they work and there is always a tutor present.

The Built Environment Faculty is unique among centres of higher education in Europe because it provides degree level courses in all the professional areas in the field, including architecture, town planning, civil engineering and estate management.

Barry Redding, dean of the faculty, says it is the only college in the UK to offer a part-time degree in building. It was the first college to offer a part-time degree in planning and a part-time degree in surveying. There are 2,200 students, half of whom are part-time, making it the faculty with the largest number of part-timers in Britain.

Of seven undergraduate degree courses, five are sandwich,

which means the faculty has a strong link with industry and the professions. This link has been cemented in the architecture department where three full-time academic jobs have been converted into 6.5 part-time posts, enabling the poly to recruit designers practising now.

Interesting research is carried out with local authorities, including one project on improving the design of housing estates to ensure the security of women living in them. A piece of consultancy work is being undertaken for Westminster Council on computer-based management systems, concerned with the repair and maintenance of buildings.

A postgraduate diploma is to be started soon on Information Technology in Built Environment, a part-time, one-year course for people in the industry who make management decisions. The idea is to teach them to appreciate the management and use of the new technology.

It is proud of its European links, organizing field trips for architecture students, and for those in town planning and building.

The administration studies faculty operates 25 courses at a range of levels and has three undergraduate degrees - law, business studies and modern languages, which are well oversubscribed. Postgraduate courses are in management, particularly public service management and finance.

Unusual features of this faculty are the strong welfare orientation in the law degree and the service management courses which attract overseas students, giving strong links with Africa. This is a major centre for the training of local authority careers officers.

About 30 per cent of students are in the education, human and social studies faculty which produces professionally trained people for a wide range of jobs in the public sector. One of its strengths is nursing and it is linked to the Wolfson School of Nursing (Westminster Hospital), the Nightingale School of Nursing (St Thomas's) and the Thomas Guy School of Nursing (Guy's).

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## Technology makes a better meal

Science and technology taught so that students learn how to apply their subjects to industry and research. The faculty was created at the same time as the engineering faculty and contains three departments and one semi-autonomous school, the National Bakery School.

But there was a deliberate method to the mixing of chemical engineering with applied biology and food science with physical science and technology. The reason was biotechnology.

This is an area which the polytechnic pioneered early and for which it has attracted a great deal of interest and extra funds. Bill Pay, dean of the faculty, says the poly is trying to move away from pure science into the computer-related science applications.

The degree on which the poly is the faculty with the largest number of part-timers in Britain is the BSc in Physical Sciences with Computing. That degree has less to do with how to program than how to apply computers to laboratory work and industry in general.

The most interesting research, in terms of the new ground it is breaking and the amount of money it is attracting, is in biotechnology - the use of biological systems for the production of manufactured goods. The polytechnic saw early on that biotechnology was a new leading edge technology (the Japanese call it the last major revolution of the 20th century) and would need trained personnel. It decided, therefore, to establish the London Centre for Biotechnology as a consortium. It is based at the South Bank Polytechnic and its director is Dr David Cox, acting head of applied biology.

He says the centre had two objectives: to carry out research and pursue further knowledge into biotechnology, but also to train both graduates and technicians needed to develop the biotechnological industries of the future and of today. One such industry is brewing, the third biggest industrial sector in the UK.

The three London polytechnics realized that they could achieve much more by pooling their resources in this area. Their enterprise was rewarded. Last year the National Advisory Body for local authority higher education announced a funding initiative in biotechnology, for which most polys applied. The only two institutions to receive the money were the London Centre and a group in Teesside.

The London Centre was awarded £115,000 for the current year, and NAB has recommended another £136,000 for next year. The money is being used for new staff, research and for staff development, and will result in

more courses and more students. The centre has also received money for capital works - a total of £250,000 from the Department of Education and Science, which was topped up by the Inner London Education Authority to give about £300,000. Most of that sum, £200,000, has gone to the poly because it is there that scientists are developing a bioprocessing facility on a pilot basis.

The poly's old polymer laboratory, which has 4,000 sq ft of space, is being torn apart and redeveloped as a processing facility. It will be equipped with a fermenter and other downstream processing equipment.

South Bank specializes in process biotechnology, resulting from its track record in food technology, chemical engineering and industrial biology. By contrast scientists at the Polytechnic of Central London specialize in genetic manipulation and microbial physiology, the white-coated, test tube end of the industry. Students at South Bank are more likely to be welding spanners.

So far Britain has not been rated that highly in the international league of investment in biotechnological research, but it is better when compared with its European partners, and institutions such as South Bank are helping to put it on the map.

Dr Cox says there has been a substantial spin-off of entrepreneurial companies from academic biotechnology in Britain, contrary to expectation.

One estimate has it that by the year 2000 biotechnology will have resulted in an additional market for its products of £16,000 million internationally. The poly hopes to play a part in securing some of that industry for Britain.

The poly's chemical engineering department specializes in areas such as safety, explosions, fire research, smoke and burning polymers. It has strong links with the Health and Safety Executive and with the Fire Research Station.

It has associations with industry, particularly ICI, and with overseas institutions such as the USSR Academy of Sciences with which it collaborates on vapour cloud explosions.

In the physical sciences and technology there is research into silicone polymers, medically related instrumentation and medical diagnostics. Researchers in applied biology and food science are looking at waste treatment, allergens, and processing.

The National Bakery School, founded originally in 1894, runs full-time courses as well as evening classes at sub-degree level. It has strong links with the baking industry and is beginning to do some innovative work in food technology.

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# International terror incorporated

Yasser Arafat is known throughout the world as a guerrilla leader, yet his Palestine Liberation Organization, with assets estimated at £4 billion, more closely resembles a skilfully run multinational corporation

In Arab eyes at least, the destruction of the PLO headquarters in Tunis by Israeli bombs has increased, if anything, the Palestinians' prestige. But then the men around Yasser Arafat have never seemed to worry too much about political or military setbacks. Their main concern has always been that the organization will run out of money. "A crisis has entered our house", lamented a PLO representative in Rome recently, and his colleagues elsewhere agree - the future is gloomy, with spending far outstripping supply.

Things are probably not that bad, but the complaints reinforce the truth that, just as the PLO likes to exaggerate its political and military power, it loves to play down its real strength: its substantial economic power. Arafat may be compared in this sense to the chairman of the board of a huge financial empire - and like a multinational tycoon he jets around in a company airliner, in this case an executive jet surrendered to him by President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

The PLO should soon have assets worth an estimated \$6 billion (£4 billion) and this is a conservative estimate. Every Arab setback with the exception of the 1982 expulsion from Lebanon has brought the PLO

million from Iraq, \$34.3 million from the United Arab Emirates, \$21.4 million from Algeria and \$19.8 million from Qatar. In addition, \$70 million flows annually from a special fund destined from Palestinian occupied territories.

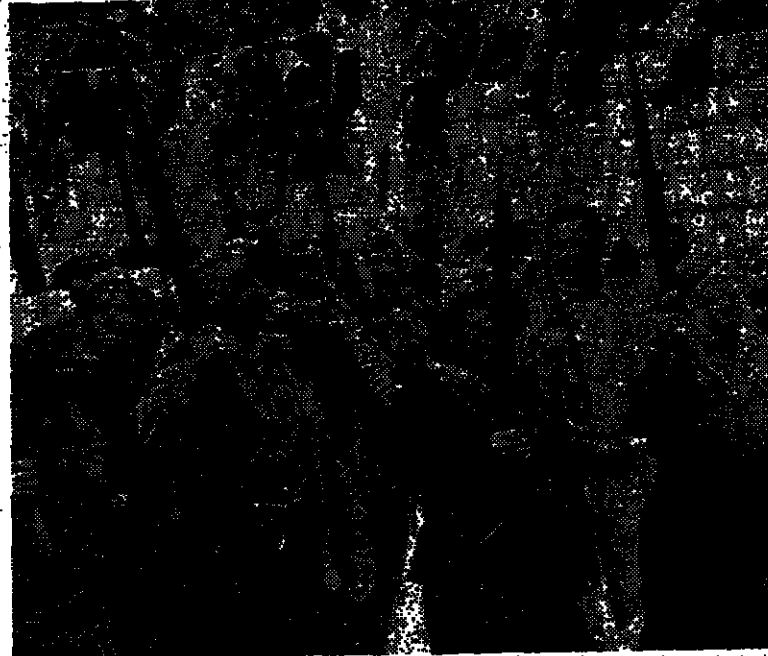
Only the Saudis so far have complied regularly with their financial obligations - the other oil states have to be "reminded" to pay at least part of their quota and sometimes the coxing is of no avail, as in the case of the Libyan leader. Arafat's top aide Abou Iyad complained bitterly: "Gadafi has blown too much money in Uganda and Chad to have any left for his Palestinian brethren".

But transfers of funds from Arab state coffers amount to only a part of the PLO revenue. A further substantial source is the voluntary contribution to be made regularly to the PLO by every Palestinian living abroad. This provides 3 to 6 per cent of income. The PLO tax brings above all a rich yield from Kuwait, where the Palestinians represent a quarter of the population.

The greatest part of the PLO wealth is managed by the PLO-controlled Arab Bank in Jordan, which owns about 20 subsidiary offices abroad, including the United States, and enjoys an excellent reputation in the banking world. The PLO bank has several times helped to straighten out the chronically deficit-ridden budget of Jordan's King Hussein.

With great skill, the PLO has invested its money through European and American banks and also put part of its financial reserve into Swiss bank accounts. The organization often uses politically unsuspected firms: Jewish investment specialists in these centres undoubtedly help to multiply the riches of Israel's enemies.

In Jordan, the PLO's economic might can hardly be shaken. "They control 70 per cent of the economy", a Jordanian banker said. There are PLO textile factories, fruit plantations and transport companies. Driven out by King Hussein in 1970, the organization has rebuilt its



Company men? Arafat (left) and Palestinian fighters in Lebanon in 1982

considerations, this misery apparently was preserved as an indictment against Israel.

Otherwise, the PLO does not treat its men in a niggardly manner. The Amman-based PLO Office for Teaching and Education pays salaries several times higher than the Jordanians can afford for their own teachers. PLO functionaries often draw salaries from their organization four times higher than their hosts for comparable work.

In many Arab countries, the PLO maintains its own high-quality health system with hospitals and well-paid doctors and nurses. Arafat's brother, Fathi Arafat, who lives in Cairo, is the head of the Palestinian Red Crescent - the Islamic counterpart of the Red Cross. Much to the annoyance of the Egyptian health services, he has at his disposal the latest models of ambulances and mobile clinics.

Yasser Arafat likes best to spend his money, however, on buying supporters and securing his power. This at least is what his political adversaries claim in the Palestinian camps. He is reported to have recently given \$300 million to his followers in south Lebanon and in the north Lebanese city of Tripoli.

Many Palestinian leaders know how to enjoy the amenities which bundles of banknotes can provide. The high PLO bureaucracy has long eschewed the revolutionary mannerisms of its leader, such as a gun holster and head-dress. Silk suits, bullet-proof limousines, villas in the best areas are more their style.

The split in PLO ranks can be traced back to the revolution which the high-living leaders provoked among their men. According to Israeli reports, Arafat's aide, Abou Abbas, receives \$100,000 a month. The men who split from Arafat lack even money for weapons.

To be a professional revolutionary with the PLO is a career which may lead to comfort and even wealth, but at a certain risk. Suheir Muhsin, commander of the PLO group Salika, was shot by young PLO fighters in his luxurious home on the French Riviera. The murderers said, according to Radio Tripoli, they were disgusted by the man's debauchery.

## Part of its reserves have been put in Swiss bank accounts

Wadi Haddad, who had specialized in bomb attacks in Israel until his death in 1978, was said by one colleague to have left his sister \$140 million. Considering such well-filled accounts, Arab insiders do not take seriously PLO moaning about its alleged financial worries.

Many observers believe such complaints are simply designed to keep alive the generosity of the PLO's friends. One Arab diplomat said: "The PLO is putting its hand in a plaster cast though it is not broken. Everybody knows a beggar is more successful when he has a plaster cast. The PLO has no need for it. It could live just from its interest rates."

## Mexico's prince of print

His gold and diamond watch alone would go a long way towards paying off his country's foreign debt, but Mexican newspaper proprietor Mario Vasquez Rana says that until recently his life has been lacking in stimulus.

By his own admission, he had everything: vast wealth, international acclaim, the friendship of the great. But he needed, as he put it, "an amusement". So, last month he went north of the border, floored his American competitors with a \$41 million bid and bought himself United Press International (UPI), one of the world's biggest news agencies.

The fact that UPI is in a financial shambles, having been declared bankrupt seven months ago, has served to whet still further Vasquez Rana's once-stimulated appetite. "I needed a challenge. I wanted something problematic", he says in his Mexico City office.

Don Mario, as his secretaries and bodyguards call him, is a heavily-built man who, at the age of 53, says he relishes the prospect of a 20-hour working day, as he sets out not only to restore but to expand UPI. The thought of living, literally, in his office holds no horrors for him.

What Don Mario calls his "office" is in fact a series of rooms on a third floor, covering some 1,500 square metres. He has a gymnasium, a sauna and a massage room. Also a bedroom, a private cinema and a bar bigger and better stocked than any pub in London. Behind glass partitions are



Hard man: Vasquez Rana

three small, immaculate gardens. From a top-floor, gentle cascade soothes Don Mario's ear. In another a red and gold pheasant delights the eye. The pheasant is an Indian variety flown over in one of Don Mario's two Falcon jets.

"As you see", says Don Mario, in absolute seriousness, "everything in my office is simple, functional, the basics."

The room where he works is the size of a tennis court. The desk has 10 telephones. The walls are covered in photographs recording his many meetings with such important people as Fidel Castro, and the Pope.

Don Mario, who has travelled to 126 countries, says he has received 47 awards from different governments.

Brought up in one of Mexico City's more run-down areas, he and his brothers built up their father's business, a small furniture shop, and converted it into one of the biggest retail chains in Mexico. His fortune made in 1976 he indulged a long-held passion for writing and bought himself a national newspaper chain.

Journalists in his flagship newspaper, *The Sun of Mexico*, claim Don Mario has made much of his \$500-million or less public projects. It is widely rumoured that he once owned a chain of hotels "of ill-repute" and that, today, he still has Mexico's only private concession for importing arms and explosives.

Don Mario hints that he sees UPI as a stepping-stone to bigger things. "Once you get on the train, you can't get off", he smiles. If he fails to make his mark on the international media, it will not be for lack of self-belief. "I'm a hard man," he says. "I'm an international man. I think big."

John Carlin

## Every Arab setback brought the PLO an increase in money

an increase in money and influence. In 1978, the year of the Camp David peace agreement, the Arabs decided at a summit in Baghdad to donate \$300 million annually to the PLO, as the only Palestinian representative, for the period from 1979 to 1989.

The money is administered by the Palestinian National Fund subordinated to the PLO Executive Committee over which Yasser Arafat has reserved for himself executive power. The annual payments are made by the oil countries. The PLO expects for this year \$85.7 million from Saudi Arabia, \$47.1 million from Kuwait, as much from Libya, \$44.6

## The best selling drink that the others can't reach

A pallid 'ladies beer' has revolutionized Britain's drinking habits in a single generation. William Greaves reports

In the saloon and public bars of the 1950s, when British chauvinism ruled supreme and where the pint of bitter was challenged only by the pint of mild, it was regarded as the most unlikely European interloper since 1066.

Even in 1967, when annual lager sales topped the million-barrel mark for the first time, traditionalists were still able to smile at its impertinence. That was a mere three per cent of beer consumption in Britain

and represented little more than five pints per head per year. This Christmas, just 18 years later, lager will account for 40 per cent of the total UK beer market.

Ever since that 1967 milestone lager's popularity graph has risen inexorably year by year. By 1974 its share had risen to 16.5 per cent, three years later to nearly a quarter.

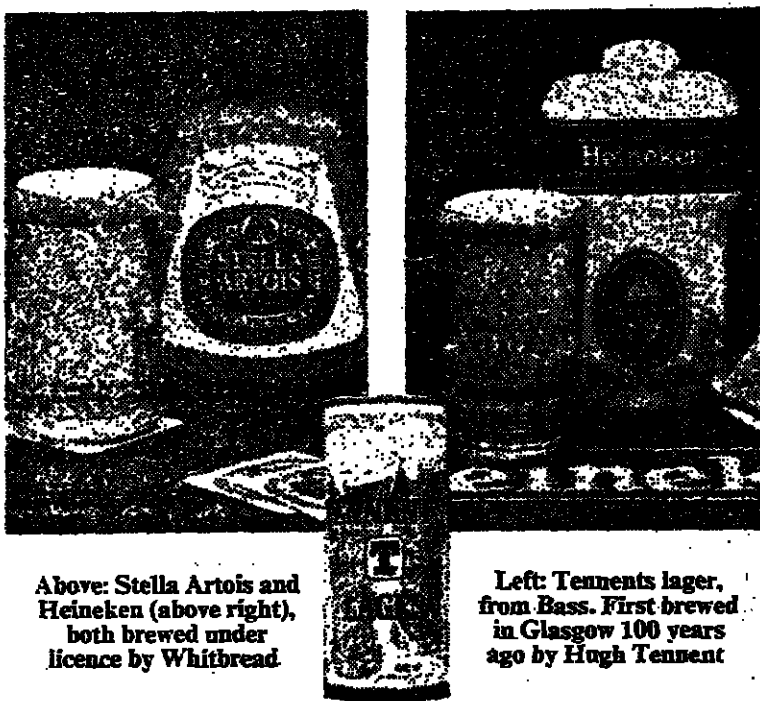
Any supposition that British brewers are weeping into their empty tankards would however be well wide of the mark. Of all

lagers on sale in the UK, 95 per cent are brewed in Britain.

Thus, while Whitbread are busy reaching the parts only Heineken can, and also brewing Stella Artois under licence, Watneys chip in with their international-sounding stable of Carlsberg, Holsten, Budweiser and Fosters and Allied-Lyons's team of Skol, Castlemaine XXXX, Lowenbrau and Oranjeboom has a scarcely less cosmopolitan ring to it. Similarly, Courage customers are learning to wrap their tongues around Hofmeister and Kronenbourg while Bass lets theirs off a touch more lightly with Carling Black Label, Tennents and Lamot.

Would Hofmeister's lovable TV bear be quite so enthusiastic if he knew the beer he advertises is actually brewed in Reading and Tadcaster? And who would have guessed that the international flavours of Lowenbrau (German), Budweiser (American) and Fosters (Australian) spring from Wrexham, Halifax and Mortlake respectively?

Strangely enough Carling, the first of the foreign invaders back in 1959 and still Britain's highest-selling lager, came not from Europe but from Canada - "although far more of it is now brewed and sold here than over there", says Bass's director of advertising, Philip Sheldon.



Above: Stella Artois and Heineken (above right), both brewed under licence by Whitbread

Left: Tennent's lager, from Bass. First brewed in Glasgow 100 years ago by Hugh Tennent

Although the British brewer had only two ways of getting into the burgeoning lager market - either by signing a franchise agreement with an established foreign brand, or making their own from scratch - it is not always easy to tell which firm chose which route.

Although Carlsberg and Kronenbourg, for instance, accurately reflect their continental origin, Grunballe and Kellerbrau do no such thing. Grunballe was arrived at, somewhat whimsically, by Greenall and Whitley, simply by inserting an 'h' into the middle of Greenhall and

translating green hall into German, and Kellerbrau was the brainchild of no more Teutonic an establishment than Charles Wells of Bedford. "When we moved to our new brewery on the outskirts of Bedford in 1976 we were able to install equipment which would handle the bottom-fermentation which is traditionally used for real lager. That's when we decided to plump for a German-sounding name. At the time it was considered obligatory that lager should sound European but that probably would not be the case today."

Although the origins of lager can be traced back to the Czechoslovak town of Pilsen

(hence "pils" and "pilsener") in the 12th century, it was another 600 years before two Germans, Gabriel Sedlmayr and Carl von Linde, combined bottom-fermentation with refrigeration and long storage to produce the characteristics of the modern drink.

Another pioneer, Jacob Christen Jacobson in Denmark, visited Sedlmayr to collect a batch of bottom-fermenting yeast, essential to the process. Returning to Denmark by stagecoach he stored the precious yeast in pots hidden inside his stove-pipe hat and took advantage of every staging post to water his cargo. Looking for a name for the resultant

## SALES

Year	Percentage of total UK beer market	Volume in million barrels	Pints per head per year
1967	3 per cent	1 million	5.1 pints
1974	16.4 per cent	8.4 million	33 pints
1977	25 per cent	10 million	51 pints
1979	29.1 per cent	12.1 million	62.5 pints
1983	35.9 per cent	13.7 million	69.8 pints
1984	38.9 per cent	15 million	75.9 pints

brew he decided to christen it after his son, Carlsberg was born.

So why did the process, soon used by every other beer-producing country in the world, take so long to cross the English Channel? The answer, oddly enough, is that it didn't take all that long at all. Back in 1882 a group of German immigrants started brewing lager in Wrexham and only three years later Hugh Tennent started using bottom-fermentation at his Wellingbury brewery in Glasgow.

It was, however, always going to be an uphill struggle to woo the British away from their treasured ale and a delegate to the Brewer's Congress of 1886 declared solemnly "lager beer pure and simple will never become the beer of the future". It took another 80 years to prove him wrong. But if he were abroad in the land this Christmas, he would surely feel himself a stranger in Britain's supermarkets and off-licences.

So why is Britain changing its habits of a lifetime? Ken Dunjohn, of the Brewer's Society, denies that it is because of a massive advertising hype. "Lager costs more because refrigeration is a manufacture and long storage is more expensive. Because Britain is unique in the world in that 80 per cent of all its beer is drunk on draught, it requires additional refrigeration behind the bar. The lager market in Britain was created by public demand and the huge amount of advertising is merely to establish each brewer's share of the business."

Be that as it may, what macho drinkers once so contemptuously dismissed as "ladies beer" has come to stay.

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  - 10 Trachea branches (7)
  - 11 Entertain (5)
  - 12 Provide surplus crew (7)
  - 13 Pleasant surprise (5)
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  - 2 Car (5)
  - 3 Tyrannize (8)
  - 4 Cunning politician (13)
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MONDAY PAGE

# A new role and lasting character

Pigeon-holed for years by the public as a vulgar comedienne, Sheila Hancock is starring in Chekhov at the National Theatre this week. But the road from *The Rag Trade* has been hard, as she tells Val Hennessy

The cab driver taking me to London's Cottesloe Theatre turned out to be a long-time Sheila Hancock fan. He had seen her on television in *The Rag Trade* ("Talk about laugh!"), at *Deary Lane* in *Sweeney Todd* ("Marvelous!"), and at the RSC in *Titus Andronicus* ("A bit high-brow for me!"). Slamming on the brakes outside the stage door he added that she's a beautiful looking woman, and that she's recently become a director at the National Theatre so she must be brainy as well.

Mind you, if you ask him, a beautiful woman with a brain is like a beautiful woman with a club foot. Know what he means? Always, and so does Sheila Hancock. It's the type of remark calculated to make her hackles rise and the self-deprecating laughter explode into her double whisky.

"Oh well," she splutters in that familiar raw voice that for more than 35 years has been splitting ears in the stalls. "Oh well. Anyway, my brain's gone completely at the moment. I'm so shattered by rehearsals. And as for 'beauty'... well, it's not a word usually applied to Yours Truly."

Consequently, playing the part of the alluring Ranyevskaya in Mike Alfred's new production of *The Cherry Orchard*, which opens tomorrow at the Cottesloe, is no picnic for Hancock. "It's very onerous being a wildly attractive woman. It's something I'm not often called upon to do. I was feeling distinctly grotty at rehearsal and in an effort to perk me up a friend (Peter Gill) remarked 'Darling, you are perfect for the part. The only people who can play beauty on the stage are those that have to work damn hard to look beautiful.' That really made my day."

She is the first to admit that she's no Joan Collins. Speaking of whom, it is not commonly known that she and Hancock were contemporaries at RADA. "I was hopelessly tall, hopelessly thin, hopelessly acne-covered and hopelessly common, and Joan was, even then, the sort who turned all heads when she entered a room. She was sensationally beautiful. I'm full of admiration for her. At our age it takes a lot of effort and dedication to stay looking so glamorous. I take my hat off to her."

Ranyevskaya has a certain Joan Collins quality, she adds. People are drawn to her, men find her irresistible. "Yet Ranyevskaya is a complex character. Even though she is foolish, selfish, irresponsible and ruthless, she is always a joy to be with. To tell the truth I find it a grind acting someone it's a joy to be with. I've tried envisaging those rare people I know who have this elusive quality, and I've analysed what makes them so popular."

She says she is not at all like these people "who laugh a lot, give the impression of being interested in you. They listen, they seem to care. They love life and live for the moment. I'm a worrier, I get depressed and hate parties. My idea of a wonderful evening is to have a good natter with a couple of women friends."

What Hancock has that Collins hasn't - apart from a gorgeous face that's fallen cheerfully in below the nose and above the chin, and an endearingly honest way with interviewers - is character. And a tough, shatter-proof integrity. After joining the Ian McKellen and Edward Petherbridge National Theatre Group ('85), she became the second woman to direct at The National, bravely



Sheila Hancock: not often called on to be wildly attractive

cocking a snook at male prejudice and ignoring the sneers of certain pompous critics she has nicknamed "The University Mafia".

"Unfortunately they have me pigeon-holed as a vulgar comedienne, and they seem to imply that cheap little Sheila from Bexley Heath is getting too big for her boots. Maybe they are right. And maybe I am vulgar. But when I directed Sheridan's *The Critic* at the Olivier, believe me it was a lifetime's ambition realized and I put every bloody ounce of creativity I possessed into that production."

"It was a terrifying experience. Everyone involved was wonderfully supportive because they sensed my fear. God I was scared! When you're directing you know that the buck stops with you. Mine was the first female voice ever heard directing in the Olivier, and my hand was shaking so much that it made the loud-hailer, through which I issued my directions, wobble alarmingly."

"Directing is an ordeal. You must have absolute confidence in your own vision. You must believe that your own judgement is infallible, and I

honestly don't have such complete self-confidence. I prefer to feed off other people's ideas. For this reason I don't plan to direct much more. Basically I see myself as a working actress with a deep desire to communicate with audiences. For a while directing seemed one step further in this communications process."

With the versatile McKellen-Petherbridge company of 17 actors, Hancock has been involved with Philip Prowse's *The Duchess of Malfi*, with Tom Stoppard directing his *The Real Inspector Hound*, and *The Critic*. After *The Cherry Orchard*, the company will present Stephen Macdonald's play *Not About Heroes* to celebrate war poet Siegfried Sassoon's centenary.

Hancock had been acting for 30 years before playing her first Shakespearean role and she acknowledges that she came to classical theatre late in life. For her, Shakespeare was a turning point.

"Working with the RSC and

mingling with articulate intellectuals made me desperate to study. I decided to do an Open University degree course and now I can't get enough of great literature. It's been marvellously enriching to find myself able to discuss books, criticize texts, appreciate the magic of language and so on.

"Some people tell me I'm daft taking on the degree course, and that I've no need to study because I've made my mark as an actress. They are invariably the ones who got degrees in their youth and I'm afraid I find their attitude horribly condescending. Even though I've come very late to academia I'm darn well using my learning. I know this sounds arrogant but no one in this country now knows more about Sheridan, for instance, than me."

"Whilst directing *The Critic* I read everything pertaining to Sheridan I could lay my hands on. He tried so valiantly to get British bums on theatre seats. *The Critic* is the wildest play in the English language. Sheridan wrote it as a knees-up, that's how our company played it and I don't care what the posh critics say to the contrary."

Nor does she care (despite her OBE) if the Arts Minister might deplore her opinion of government attitudes to the performing arts. "I just wish the Government would realize how important the arts are. When I was artistic director of the RSC it was only by the skin of our teeth that we managed to get sponsorship and were able to take Shakespeare to people who had never seen it. They were in raptures. I saw the effect it had on them; drama really does feed the soul."

"At a time when human values are based so much on money and success there is a tremendous need for the sort of inspiration great art can offer. In my view art provision should be taken for granted in every community in much the same way as public lavatories are. Both are crucial for a healthy community life. Hancock pauses and yawns. Pale with fatigue, she has been rehearsing for eight hours with director Mike Alfred, whose method forbids detailed pre-planning of stage moves. Actors must become completely rooted in their character and moves may differ with each performance. Hancock says it certainly keeps the cast on its toes. And it's a complete contrast to those directors who spend hours arranging deliberate patterns of movement."

"Dear old Chekhov would have enjoyed what we did today. We all got a bit silly, mildly hysterical, giggly." She is qualified to make the "dear old Chekhov" comment, she adds, because she feels almost personally acquainted since, once again, she has pursued all the works, letters, diaries, facts about Mrs Chekhov, everything Chekhovian she can lay her hands on.

She is positively satiated and pleads defensively: "If people accuse me of trying too hard, which I do, all I can say is, don't laugh. My heart's in the right place, it really is."

## Heartfelt respect for the NHS

### FIRST PERSON

Michael Havers

It was a perfect December morning, a bright, cloudless sky and a few inches of snow. I had stayed the night before the shoot with my host, Edwin Bailey, then in his seventies but still a fine shot. As a young man he was an outstanding amateur jockey who came third to Royal Mail in the 1937 National. Sadly he has now died.

It was on the first drive that I realized something was wrong. I got unusually puffed climbing up a hill and by the end of the day I started shivering uncontrollably. Pneumonia, said the doctors, and all my fault because I had let a cold go on untreated.

The tests, as I recovered, were very thorough and eventually disclosed that I had a heart condition called aortic stenosis. Put simply, it meant that the aortic valve was not functioning properly.

Eventually I went to see Dr Aubrey Leatham at St George's, Tooting. After the most careful tests he told me in September that an operation was essential. We discussed timing and cost and Dr Leatham made it clear that in his view I should have the operation under the National Health scheme.

He explained that there were two cardiac wards at his hospital, each with 25 beds and eight intensive care beds. In 1984 the cardiac department dealt with 2,000 in-patients and 8,500 out-patients. There had been 484 coronary arterial bypass grafts and 185 valve replacements. This works out at more than three operations a day (each involving massive open heart surgery which can take more than four hours).

The unit has 16 doctors, 80 nurses and 20 paramedical staff. I also had the good fortune to be put on Mr John Parker's list for the operation. He is undoubtedly one of the finest surgeons in this field. I would like to emphasize that all the routines that were carried out with me, except for my side ward bed, were equally routine for every patient in the cardiac unit. The side ward was for security reasons.

A fortnight before I was to go in, I was told in a very friendly letter what I should take and when to arrive. The letter ended by telling me to ring up about any doubts.

When I reported to the hospital on September 30, I

was told to go to bed and to rest as much as possible before the operation in two days. The next day I was to have a catheter test to check the state of the valve and look at any other problems which might need attention such as a bypass. In fact, it revealed that I needed a coronary bypass graft which would add only about 20 minutes to the operation.

Throughout his waiting period I was kept fully informed of what would be done, what the consequences would be, how I would feel and any peculiar features of the treatment which might otherwise alarm me. I was seen by the surgeon, the anaesthetist, the theatre sister, the senior nursing sister, the senior registrar, who was to carry out the catheter test, and the physiotherapist.

They were all very busy people but each one gave the impression that he or she had all the time in the world and were determined that the patient completely understood what was involved. When I discussed this with the other patients who had had similar operations, they all stressed how much this had impressed and reassured them.

Although in a side ward, I had most of my meals in one of the two main wards and quickly realized the tremendous contribution made by the nurses to the happiness and well-being of the patients.

I cannot exaggerate the importance of a cheerful and dedicated nursing staff. I saw many in my 10 days in St George's and they were all marvellous. However busy, they were never in too much of a hurry to help. And perhaps the most surprising thing of all was the amount of responsibility that was so properly delegated to them.

My thanks and affection go to all those who made what I expected to be a frightening experience so much easier. After my experience of a serious operation, my respect for the NHS is now very high.

Sir Michael Havers is Attorney General

## Events I wish I hadn't been party to

There is a woman who advertises herself in *The Spectator* as an "event creator". She must come in very handy for those people whose lives turn out to be a spectacular non-event.

If yours are the sort of parties where the women cluster in one corner and discuss gynaecological matters, while the men stay on the other side of the room displaying their fantastic gift for regurgitating cricket stories, an event creator could change your life.

Maybe she could create interesting diversions by smuggling in a male strip-tease artist concealed in a birthday cake; or a drunk who stares glassily down the front of the frocks worn by other men's wives; or troops of Ukrainian folk-dancers to make the chandeliers tinkle perilously.

I have no need of the event creator's services. What I could most do with is her counterpart, the non-event creator, who could guarantee me a life of comfortable, habit-ridden tedium. For thus far, my life has been too eventful by far, my very presence a guarantee of thoroughly unwelcome drama.

At perfectly civilized dinner-parties, my entry into the dining-room is a signal for the plate-warmer to short-circuit and throw out clouds of black smoke which send the guests heaving and choking on to the balcony so that the neighbours assume that there has been an invasion by the SAS.

At a sedate charitable function in the Brighton Pavilion, I



PENNY PERRICK

was waving politely to Melvyn Bragg, hosting a table at the other side of the room, when the waiter serving coffee to Melvyn's guests slipped on the parquet and doused the entire company with the contents of the milk jug. The mystery was not why he had slipped - the floor had a treacherous gleam - but how the milk contained in one very small jug had managed to drench so many people. Because I was there, I suppose.

Being muddle-headed and indecisive, I am drawn to fast-moving men of action, and this increases the amount of eventfulness in my daily life. During one Christmas Eve, my then husband, irked to fury by the fuss I was making in the kitchen, charged into the room, picked up the bowl of stuffing that I was mutinously mixing and hurled it through the closed

window. Our five children thought this so thrilling that they wanted it put on the Christmas list in perpetuity: the Throwing of the Stuffing to come somewhere between the Wrapping of the Presents and the Opening of the Champagne.

I thought: otherwise, who knows where hurled stuffing might land on a dark December night? I had nagging fears of newspaper headlines such as "Carol singer knocked senseless by sage and onion."

When you are a natural-born event maker, social intercourse is fraught with menace. Only last week, I was making cheerful headway with a man wearing shades and a coat glamorously hitched on to his shoulders, when a woman came up, extended her hand and introduced herself not by name but as the chap's ex-wife.

Something in her tone of voice gave me to understand that if I didn't move on, sharpish, she might well put in a claim for more alimony. I moved on, sharpish.

The event creator who advertises her services to those not as adventure-prone as I am also advises that she will "design" special occasions. I could actually do with help in this department. As a sucker for the advice distilled out by women's magazines, I am always trying to create romantic settings and fail miserably. The French knots on the recommended embroidered pillows leave pock-marks on my cheeks; I forget that I'm not wearing

my jeans and wipe my hands, which have just been shaping queneles, down the front of my specially-donned silk kimono.

Having read that there was nothing more enticing than sprinkling a few drops of perfume on to the tops of lights, I shook the contents of a bottle of "Turbulence" (its name seemed to be playing my song) on all the lamp bulbs, which immediately shattered. The shards of broken glass smelled delicious.

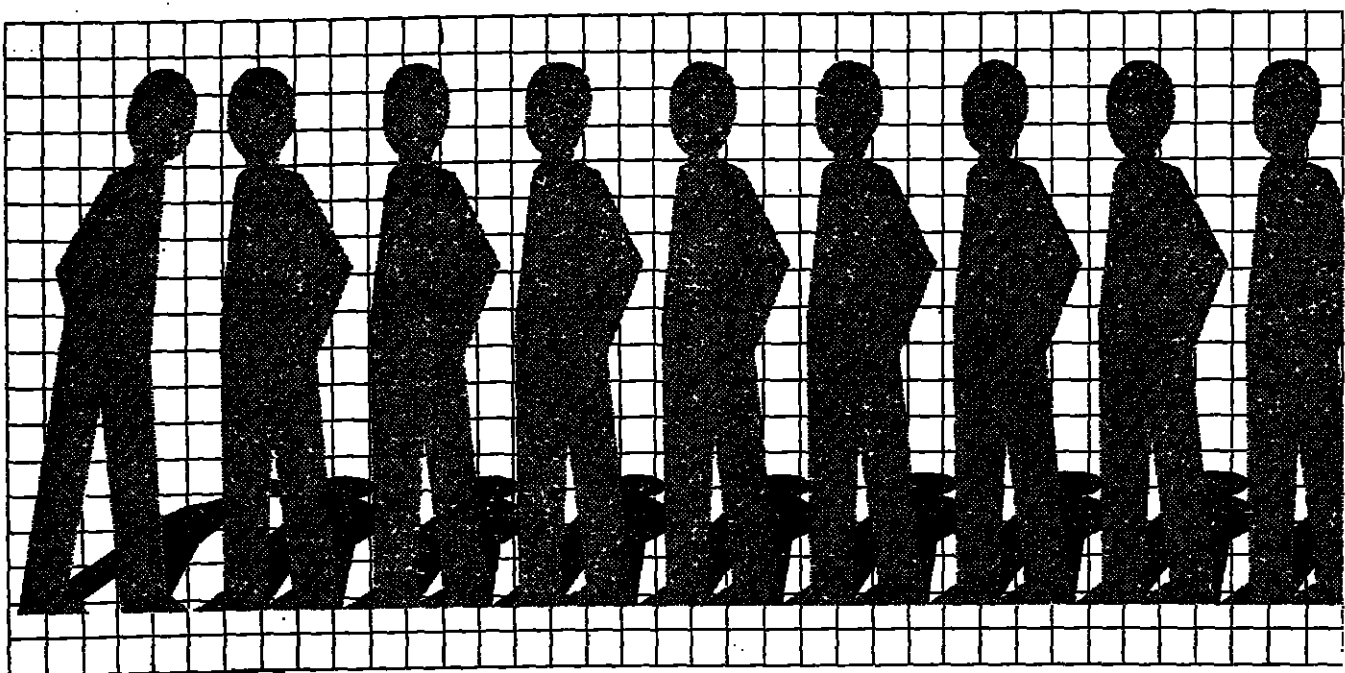
Next time, I may call in the event maker, social creator after all. It will be good experience for her to have something of a challenge.

On the whole, I go along with the Duchess of Windsor's view that you can never be too rich or too thin. But there are times when size is irrelevant, and extra poundage (the kind you put on scales) can be an advantage.

Grin Pacey - a big, beautiful woman if ever there was one - has always said that had she been sylph-like, she could never have stood her ground when violent husbands came in search of their wives who had taken shelter in *Women's Refuge*.

It makes it all the more unfair that WPC Susan Macleod has been reprimanded by her bosses for being overweight. If I were a strongbox, the sight of Susan's 13½ stone coming towards me would make me more aware of the forces of law and order than some little lisp-bitsy slip of a WPC floating along on wafer-thin ankles.

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## How video can help the young at risk

From Brendan MacCarthy, Willow Road, Hampstead, London NW3

The article on child abuse (Monday Page, December 2) draws attention to the role of modern educational methods, notably video, in identifying and preventing abuses to children. Although the videos described were not necessarily best in style or content for use with British children, the Americans are to be congratulated for developing a technique which is bringing aid to abused children everywhere.

Family child abuse tends to thrive in cultures where parental rights are absolutely entrenched. The use of videos, appropriate for the age group and introduced by a trained professional, represents a challenge to parental rights, which may be the reason it generates so much opposition. It is the best contribution to prevention in the

### TALKBACK

field of child abuse in the past 10 years.

Of course, such film should not be made available to children for unsupervised viewing. The introducer needs to avoid salaciousness, but also needs to avoid talking in riddles. Children are quick to spot when adults are being evasive or embarrassed, or when they are unable to call a spade a spade.

In response the child's voyeurism is unduly and undeniably stimulated. What is required is a good capacity for communication with children and a maturity and freedom from sexual conflicts so that questions and misunderstandings can be handled in discussions.

A video handed out to children and not introduced at all would be rather like an unattended monitor in an intensive care unit - useless or worse.

### Child abuse: facing the unthinkable

Video is the key to the solution

From Margaret Truitt, Brookes Crescent, Reigate, Surrey

Caroline Moorehead reports on the appalling incidence of child abuse, and asks: "How do you stop it happening?"

The current increase in child molesting and rape can surely be largely attributed to the all-pervading stimuli of violence and sex which society has failed to control during the last decade or so. Of course, not all who indulge in pornography will commit rape, or abuse a child. But it is high time to make serious attempts to prevent abuse by reducing the stimuli which help to promote it.

Such an attempt is shortly to be made in a long overdue reform of the present ineffective and vague Obscene Publications Act. To outlaw at least "the portrayal of any sexual act, combined with violence, or the threat of violence" might well go some way to providing Caroline Moorehead with the answer to her vital question.

From G. H. Edmondson Preedy, Heronconex, East Sussex In the child abuse article, psychiatrist Dr Brendan MacCarthy is quoted as saying: "Accusations of sexual abuse unless they are into puberty or they have been sexually abused themselves." This generalization is unsafe and will be rendered even more so when the techniques of sexual abuse are brought to the attention of previously innocent children.

Such a child exposed to one of these video films is no less likely to fantasize about the scenes portrayed than about scenes of cowboys and Indians.



# THE TIMES DIARY

## Colour Bar

Lawyer and black rights campaigner Rudy Narayan, an adviser to the BBC's *Black Silk* serial, is accused of racism himself in this month's *Searchlight*, the anti-racist magazine. The accusation follows an attack made on Jewish solicitors during anti-racism week at the London School of Economics. Narayan claims that while attracting black clients in discrimination cases, they habitually choose to instruct Jewish rather than black barristers. "It is time to lead a public crusade against this discrimination," he says. Yesterday, Geoffrey Bird, a man who has frequently represented black clients in race relations cases, said: "Rudy Narayan has in the past courageously attacked racism in the legal system. It is sad that he has fallen victim to the virus himself."

● In its report on LSE anti-racism week, *Searchlight* recorded that a student who helped an elderly Jewish man who had fallen was beaten up, a black student was attacked and another drenched in black paint. "Apart from these incidents," it concludes, "the week as a whole seems to have been very successful."

## What's cooking

Murmurs in the Labour Party over the career of Robin Cook, the Scottish MP, once so close to Neil Kinnock, was placed fifth in the recent shadow cabinet elections but curiously failed to get a frontbench brief, being paired off with the job of campaigns co-ordinator instead. Now Kinnock has awarded the plum job of heading the party's Freedom and Fairness campaign to environment spokesman John Cunningham, although he already chairs the election strategy committee. Cunningham, clearly Kinnock's favourite of the month, denies that Cook is being put in the shade. "He was the very first person I asked to join the new committee," he says.

## Brother Jonathan

Labour must have a long way to go. "Lifelong socialist" Jonathan Miller tells the latest edition of *Marxism Today* that England is class-ridden, pompous and condescending. Would it make a difference if Neil Kinnock won the next election? "No, I don't think so," says Miller. "Probably a bit greyer, that's all."

## Silent Graves

The poet Robert Graves, who died at the age of 90 this weekend, gave TV interviewer Llew Gardner the most uncomfortable half hour of his career, Gardner admitted yesterday. Granted a rare studio interview with him for *Times* in the early 1970s, Gardner found his questions parried by one-word answers, silences and returned questions. "I would remind him of something he had written and Graves would deny having any recollection of it." After 20 minutes, all Gardner's questions were exhausted and he resorted to asking the poet what he would like to discuss. Although the interview was almost abandoned at mid-point Graves' family were enthusiastic and the programme was shown. The family's reaction rather convinced me that Graves was in total control and having some malicious fun at my expense," Gardner concludes.



"I didn't know the government ran a supermarket"

## Defensive

Former Labour defence minister John Gilbert, fighting deselection at Dudley East, has received a no-confidence vote from the local party's executive committee. It is the latest blow in his battle with the local party, during which his supporters replied to those out to oust him by at one point swelling the general management committee with 36 new delegates, among them his wife Jean, a London-based interior designer. Frustrated at having his challenge to the delegates turned down by the party's national HQ, the executive committee is now calling for his resignation. It complains that Gilbert refuses to discuss his Commons work with them, voted "with the Tories" on Sunday trading and did not speak in his last session. Behind the row lies Gilbert's disavowal of Labour defence policy at the last general election.

## Incropper

The *London Magazine* is fuming. The paperback edition of Clive James' collected travel pieces quoted it as saying the book will add quotes to the safety of nations. What its reviewer actually said was "James... comes a painful cropper."

The mission of the Church is essentially spiritual. The principal job of its officers, including the Archbishop of Canterbury, is to cure souls. This job cannot be done without faith in the soul. Apart from the political proposals contained in the Archbishop of Canterbury's report on urban priority areas, the theological discussion contained in the report demonstrates a profound lack of faith in the fundamental tenets of Christianity.

Chapter three is entitled "Theological priorities". It is an attempt to evolve a theology for political exhortation and action in modern Britain. The authors are clearly embarrassed to use the word soul. It always appears between inverted commas, as though it has become archaic and cannot offer any meaning to modern readers if left to stand alone. The inverted commas themselves are a telling of unconscious confession. In addition, the authors attempt to redefine the word soul and attach material qualifications to it.

The *Shorter Oxford Dictionary* defines soul as "The principle of thought and action in man, commonly regarded as an entity distinct from the body". The report speaks of it in this way: "Philosophy has moved far beyond Descartes and has finally exorcised the Ghost in the Machine. Few philosophers now allow for a separate component, or 'soul' with which religion can be uniquely concerned."

It gets worse: "Everything tells against the notion that there is a 'soul' independent of social and economic conditions, to which an entirely personal gospel may be addressed."

For the Church to deny anyone, including those who live in Britain's inner cities, the unique comfort of an unequivocal and unqualified

Washington A hesitant United States is attempting a comeback on the world economic stage. The change follows several years of lofty detachment from the internationalism born at Bretton Woods 41 years ago. But current strains in the world economy have forced some fresh thinking.

The trial run, in New York's opulent Plaza Hotel, was enthusiastically promoted by a publicity-conscious Administration operating in a media-dominated society. Lights, cameras, leading performers, all were in place when the September 22 "Plaza Accord" by the group of five leading western industrialized nations was hastily unveiled.

Almost immediately, it was hailed as the long-awaited devaluation of the dollar after a period of *laissez-faire* policies during President Reagan's first term. Some even saw it as the first move in 14 years toward substantive international monetary reform.

But was the Plaza Accord the first step in a new era? Or was it a defensive, rear-guard action by a nation beset by a record trade deficit projected at 150 billion and growing protectionism in a world which no longer marches to the tune of a single drummer?

Stephen Morris, former economic adviser to the secretary-general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, believes the Plaza Accord represents movement, but movement which has probably come too late.

By next year, he predicts a global crisis caused by a "crash landing" of the dollar which will plunge the world into an ugly recession. It will take a crisis of this magnitude to push the heads of government, not the finance ministers, of the group of five nations into an emergency summit at which they will agree on the steps necessary to prevent disaster: rapid expansion in Europe and Japan and big cuts in the US deficit. He says that even with the fall in the dollar which followed the Plaza Accord, the US trade deficit will almost double to \$250 billion by 1990 and US debt will total a staggering \$1 trillion.

This is the likely scenario under present, compromise policies unless James Baker, the new US Treasury Secretary, can accomplish a miracle of political cooperation over the next 18 months.

Baker made clear in a recent interview that he accepts the mantle of world leadership which the industrialized nations have come to expect of the United States. "We have said before it is appropriate for the world's largest economy to lead in international economic matters."

This, in itself, is an important change from Reagan's first term. But Baker, perhaps reflecting the new realities of today's system, is interested in a building block approach: small, effective steps, not giant leaps of the sort which characterized postwar reforms.

The fear that the world could inadvertently push itself into another great depression has led to widespread appetite for the sort of cooperative statecraft not seen since the late 1940s. Growing dissatisfaction with the current system of floating exchange rates had led to demands for international monetary reform on a scale unimaginable since

Tokyo Growing Japanese fears about the Soviet Union's designs on their country have led to the birth of a new parliamentary bill "relating to the prevention of spying activities and so on" that affects national secrets. Should it pass into law, which it will meet at the next full session of the Diet - it would give the Japanese government unprecedented powers. It is not only the nebulous "and so on" that horrifies many of Japan's lawyers, journalists and civil liberties groups. In the draft bill, the definition of a national secret is also left very much to the government of the day. As it stands, the proposed law could be used to inhibit journalists' activities by making a secret of any information other than that obtained from official sources. Moreover, some parts of the bill do not require a prosecutor even to show there had been intent to harm the national interest.

The draft bill provides for up to 10 years' jail for gathering information on national secrets or reporting them to "other people."

David Hart finds the spiritual flaw in the Church report on fighting poverty

## Cities: this soulless way to salvation

belief in the soul is extraordinary. If the existence of the soul as an entity in its own right is to be questioned how is compassion to be offered? What is compassion if it is not a spiritual exchange where one who is not suffering offers to take into his soul some of the spiritual burden of one who is? How can it be complete if the soul is to be redefined as inescapably qualified by the material world? For the Church to undermine the faith of those who suffer by being merely-mouthed about the concept of the soul is bad enough. To go on and in the same breath to offer a series of political solutions as an alternative is simply irreverent.

Despite denials by the Archbishop of Canterbury the report then goes on to demonstrate its Marxist tendencies. "It is against the background of the excessive individualism of much Christian thinking in the 19th century that we must place Marx's perception that evil is to be found, not just in the human heart but in the very structures of economic and social relationships."

Whether or not evil is to be found in economic or social structures, it seems unnecessary to invoke Marx on an issue unless to approve of his view on it. The report's Marxist

leanings are further confirmed by its advocacy of Liberation Theology as a useful approach to the problems of Britain's inner cities, described as "an important challenge to traditional theological thinking."

Liberation Theology has proposed a method and a set of priorities which reflect the concerns, not of the oppressors but of the oppressed, not of the rich but of the poor. Note how the oppressors are automatically considered to be rich, how all duty is eschewed for people who are not rich but who go along with, who assist in, who aid and abet oppression, even if only by not opposing it. What happened to personal responsibility? What happened to the Good Samaritan?

"Liberation Theology opens up the possibility that new priorities, as well as new methods, can restore to us a theology that is truly relevant to the needs and aspirations of people today," it continues. But what methods? Those of the Nicaraguan Sandinista clergy? Is their bloody example to be used to restore to the Church of England a relevant theology?

The report not only demonstrates a lack of faith and a tendency towards Marxism, it also lacks any

element of Christian charity. Do the authors really believe that this government is wholly ignoring readily available solutions? What about accepting that those who do not believe that collectivist solutions are the cause of misery in the inner cities might not also have a genuine concern for the material conditions and dignity of the poor?

The government may be guilty of a lamentable failure to explain the moral dimensions of its political vision, but it is malicious to imply that because there continue to be problems in the inner cities the government does not care.

It does. Its policies proclaim that it believes that the only way to banish poverty is to create wealth and that the only way to create wealth is to bring about a climate where those who have a talent for wealth creation can flourish. It believes that if the rich get richer (something the report abhors) the poor will also get richer. Whether or not this is true or not they are genuinely held, and the government should be given credit for that.

The report accepts that in the inner cities "this is not poverty as it is experienced in parts of the Third World" - but it was, once, before individuals created the wealth to help banish it. Perhaps chief among the messages of the great Jewish prophets, and especially of Christ, is the simple truth that every individual, because he has been given a soul by God, has an inalienable right, as well as the means, to make his own relationship with God. This is the greatest right of the individual; for the faithful, the right from which all other rights derive their authority.

The report would have had greater authority if the authors had been ready to affirm their faith in the unique, indestructible and eternal qualities of the soul.

accord, convincing the five participating nations to take domestic economic steps they show little inclination to accept.

West Germany, fearing inflation, has no intention of accelerating domestic economic growth to speed up the pace in Europe. Neither is it in Bonn's interest for the dollar to fall too far; it could lose an export advantage which is a mainstay of the economy. Britain denies that it is taking new steps to reflate its economy, despite pressures to counter unemployment. Japan says it plans to open its markets to a vast array of Western goods, but so far it has not done so. And what about the US and its mounting deficits?

To be successful, the US must begin to solve its own large problems in order to build support for its step-by-step initiatives. This is the reality of leadership in the intertwined world of the 1980s in which no single country dominates. Despite Baker's formidable accomplishments, which include the canon of an economic team known as the Big Six, initiatives are doomed to failure without solid support from the leading industrial nations.

Participants at the congressional summit on exchange rates asked for such things as co-ordination of microeconomic policies and tax policies to ensure a better use of the world's capital resources.

"There is something wrong when Japan's capital is flowing out of the country at a record rate to finance empty office buildings in the United States when almost half the houses in and around Tokyo are still not connected to sewers," commented a Wall Street economist.

But today there is no intellectual convergence on macroeconomic or even microeconomic policies. Jack Kemp, a Republican contender for the US presidential nomination, agrees with some members of the Reagan Administration that the world should return to fixed exchange rates and a gold standard. The West Germans have stated strongly their allegiance to the floating rate system. France wants bold reforms and target zones for currencies. Japan privately advocates an even more exclusive arrangement in which the US, West Germany and itself use the weight of their currencies to dictate policy. Some nations want to grow their way out of the current malaise and others continue to advocate restraint.

The planners at Bretton Woods were united in their commitment to create a system that would be the engine of world growth.

It was not a strictly hands-off laissez-faire approach of the sort which dominated Reagan's first term. Baker's initiatives and his subsequent instruction to Richard Darman, his deputy, to develop broader monetary proposals, are welcome steps away from this approach.

But it will take a crisis to precipitate the giant leap necessary for broad reform. This is the consensus that emerged from the congressional summit and from numerous recent studies. "We live in a timid world in which we deal with the symptoms before the causes. It has to be critical to get broad reform," concluded Bob Strauss, a veteran adviser to US presidents.

impermissible, military power. Protection of secrets relating to US forces in Japan is covered by a law that was simply imported and translated from English.

In the new bill, the definition of the word "unfair" does not appear to be any clearer now than when an unfortunate Chinese living near the naval base at Yokosuka fell foul of it under the original US-imported legislation.

He was seen taking an American midshipman to lunch whenever the young sailor's ship came into port and was thought to be taking an inordinate interest in the comings and goings of US warships. For extraction information from the midshipman through the "unfair" method of playing him with drinks and meals he went to jail.

Theft was hardly a threat to national security: the culprit had merely wanted to know when ships would dock so as to get a head-start over his competitors in the laundry business.

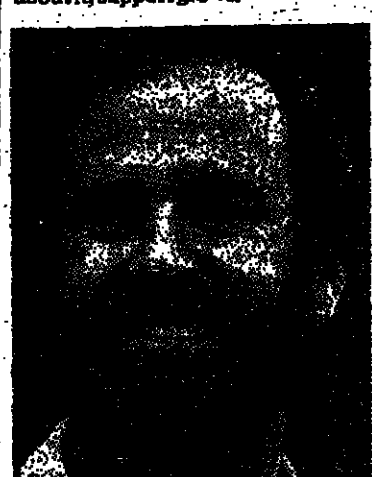
David Watts

Anne Sofer

## When strong is wrong

The SDP is feeling modestly satisfied, not only with the Tyne Bridge by-election result, but also with breaking the mould of party political broadcasts two days earlier. It was a risk to use John Cleeve to put over a serious message, and to devote a whole party political broadcast to what some might see as a dry and technical subject, but the gamble came off.

Of course we were to a considerable extent preaching to the already converted. Opinion poll figures on the issue of PR reveal more than a decade of majority support. In 11 readings between March 1974 and November 1985, those in favour ranged from 46 to 70 per cent, those against from 12 to 37 per cent, and "Don't know" from 8 to 42 per cent. Readings where the "Don't know" figure is low tend to be the ones where the figure in favour is high: in other words, when the issue is in the news and people have had a chance to think about it, support grows.



Cleeve: comedian with a serious message

The highest figure in support ever recorded was in March 1974, just after the fall of the Heath government, when it stood at 70 per cent. However, this huge majority rapidly eroded, and between June 1974 and June 1983 stayed at around 50 per cent. But it was always well ahead of the proportion opposing.

Since the 1983 general election support has remained consistent at around 60 per cent, with opposition steadily declining to 20 per cent.

Support, as a Gallup poll recently demonstrated, is spread across the political spectrum: 53 per cent of Labour voters, 54 per cent of Conservatives, 58 per cent of Liberals and 79 per cent of voters who identify themselves as either SDP or Alliance were in favour.

Those against 22 per cent Labour, 27 per cent Conservative, 19 per cent Liberal and 12 per cent SDP/Alliance.

So the problem for the promoters of PR is not to convince the electorate that it is a better system but to strengthen the force of that conviction so that it becomes a

major national preoccupation. To do this, voters must be convinced not merely that PR would be fairer but that it would be for the benefit of the whole nation. The figures from a MORI 1983 poll, taken before the current level of support for PR had stabilized, are interesting.

Which electoral system would be most fair to the British voters?

	Present System	Don't Know
PR	53	17
First Past the Post	30	17

Which electoral system would be best for Britain as a whole?

	Present System	Don't Know
PR	44	20
First Past the Post	38	20

Which electoral system would produce the most extreme governments?

	Present System	Don't Know
PR	25	31
First Past the Post	44	20

Which electoral system would produce the strongest governments?

	Present System	Don't Know
PR	29	20
First Past the Post	46	20

These four sets of figures convey a degree of doubt and uncertainty, but one very interesting equivalence. Practically the same proportion (around 45 per cent) believes that the present system produces the strongest governments, and the most extreme governments, and that PR would be the best for Britain as a whole. They are obviously not the same voters in each case, yet the closeness of the figures illustrates the nice balance in the 1983 voters' minds of the three concepts: perhaps it could be summed up as "strong governments, since they carry the risk of extremism, are not necessarily the best for Britain."

For more than 50 years we have brainwashed ourselves into accepting the "strong government" argument. It depends, as John Cleeve pointed out, on a conviction of our own superior performance, both economically and socially, to the benighted, unstable democracies in the rest of Europe. Since that comparison is now so evidently absurd, the "strong government" argument is shown up for what it is: a simple device for preference for dictatorship rather than democracy.

It is associated with an extremely poor valuation of British politicians, since it implies that they are actually incapable of governing unless they are allowed to behave like bullies. Unfortunately the minority who oppose PR are well placed to reinforce this pessimism. They are over-represented in Parliament and in most local councils, where the assertive, macho, oppositional style of two-party politics prevails. "Leaders with our flair and commitment have no taste for compromise," is the subliminal message. Our politicians cling so doggedly to the present system out of sheer self-interest.

The author is SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for St Pancras North.

moreover... Miles Kington

## Bernard Lemming. Bessie's myth

It isn't often that one can catch out the deputy leader of the Labour Party perpetuating a total untruth, but that pleasant duty falls to me today. In *Punch* of September 25, Roy Hattersley mentioned a list of 100 Women of the Century drawn up by an American magazine, one of whom was the great blues singer Bessie Smith. Bessie Smith died after a road accident in 1937, and Hattersley expressed his horror on discovering that she might well have survived had she not been turned away from the whites-only hospital to which she was first taken. By the time a blacks-only hospital was found, it was too late, and she was killed by discrimination.

It is the only trouble with the story is that there is not a word of truth in it. In his fine book on the singer, Chris Albertson went into the episode in great detail and discovered that Bessie was taken directly in an ambulance to a black hospital where she died eight hours later without regaining consciousness. Indeed, the first person on the scene was a white doctor who was still attending to her when his own parked car was written off by a passing drunken driver.

So how did the story arise? Through, it turns out, the press getting it wrong yet again. The music magazine *Downbeat* printed an article later the same year in which John Hammond, an otherwise distinguished jazz critic, mentioned a rumour going around among musicians that Bessie had been turned away from a white hospital. The rumour was promptly scotched in the next issue by a letter from, of all places, the black hospital which had admitted her, saying that she had been brought directly there, but as we all know, untruths linger on while the corrections are forgotten.

The untruth cropped up again in an early Edward Albee play *The Death of Bessie Smith*, and is re-emerged in that list of 100 Great Women and the Hattersley article in *Punch*. I don't suppose that my effort to kill it will have the slightest effect. After all, it's the kind of story that people like to believe: if the falsehood is more attractive than the truth, the truth has very little chance. Gavin Lyall once put it succinctly when he said that if two books came out, one called *The Bermuda Triangle Mystery* and the other *The Bermuda Triangle Mystery Explained*, the first would be a best-seller and the second would not. There were two such books, and he was quite right.

Not long ago Bernard Levin wrote a definitive piece about lemmings, proving beyond all shadow of doubt that lemmings never, ever, jump

madly off cliffs or into the sea to commit suicide. The result of the piece was instantaneous; it was totally ignored. Cartoonists have continued to portray lemmings rushing over cliffs and every time a group of people do something en masse, some journalist can be relied upon to call them lemmings. It is as if we need an animal which is prone to suicide, and as one does not exist (apart from human beings) we have to invent one. The Bible, after all, invented Gadarene swine for the same purpose, and they too have had a very bad press ever since.

The most recent example of this preference for myth had as its victim the unfortunate Hunter Davies, who quoted Paul McCartney as saying that John Lennon "could be a manipulating swine". The sort of jocular thing we all say about our nearest and dearest from time to time. The press immediately misreported this as "Lennon was swine," says Paul," at last McCartney reveals that he could not stand John Lennon, and so on, and so forth. Hunter Davies has been trying to correct the record ever since, and I do believe that he might just as wish him well, but he might just as well attempt to persuade people that lemmings die of old age or that Bessie Smith died in the first hospital she went to.



Hattersley: swallowing an old story

What he is fighting against is human nature, and what human nature likes is the spectacle of people being nasty to one another. None of us is exempt, not even he. Why, I do believe that when I spotted Roy Hattersley, sitting in the potted Bessie Smith year, my first reaction was one of pleasure at the prospect of being nasty about it. My second reaction, quite rightly, was to calculate that I could get away with it if I disguised it as a serious piece about human gullibility.





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## MORE THAN MONEY AND JOBS

President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) emerged unscathed from last month's summit in Geneva. But its medium-term survival has still to be assured and it is important that the West should help him win it.

Not even the most sceptical Europeans question seriously the wisdom of United States basic research into the potential efficacy of space-based defence - whatever their reservations over the long-term objective. The Soviet Union has a well established programme of its own, covering similar if not quite the same ambitions, and for Washington to ignore this would be naive.

Nor is it likely that the superpowers, however much they wished and however hard they tried, could negotiate a satisfactory agreement at this stage. Agreements banning or restricting research would be difficult, if not impossible to verify - and none, in fact, so far has been completed.

Moreover the SDI has already achieved some results - by coaxing the Russians into offering "deep cuts" in offensive weapons of the kind which they angrily dismissed when proposed by President Carter eight years ago. For the West to surrender unilaterally a technological advantage of such obvious importance to Moscow would be more than even Mr Gorbachev might hope for. It is no less true for being a cliché that the Soviet Union respects strength at the negotiating table.

But if SDI is to work it must

be supported by the allies. If they have doubts, then it is true that they should privately voice them. But a public display of confidence is at least as important as it was during the build-up to cruise missile deployment in Europe. As Mr Caspar Weinberger emphasized in London last week, the US concept does not envisage the deployment of offensive weapons in space. To gloss over the relationship between offence and defence would be dangerous. But the development of what is technically a defensive screen is something which we should learn to cope with without destroying the underlying structure of arms control.

The United States has invited the Western allies not just to support but to participate in the research phase of SDI. A memorandum of understanding, signed by Mr Weinberger and Mr Michael Heseltine the Defence Secretary in Whitehall on Friday, and the West Germans and probably the Italians are likely in time to follow suit.

It is important that the allies should accept this invitation for a number of reasons. One of these is undoubtedly the material benefits which might accrue, in terms of money, jobs and technological spin-off for those European firms which take part.

But politicians and officials should avoid the temptation of assessing the value of SDI to Europe simply in terms of men, money and jobs. We should not be looking simply for a quid pro quo - as the Prime Minister

himself seemed to be doing in her appeal to the White House over the US army's battlefield communications contract last August. Our active participation in SDI is important for a number of other reasons.

One is simply that the closer British scientists and workers are to the system, the more the British people should understand its implications. Another is that the involvement of the allies, at least in certain aspects of the work, gives us some kind of voice in its future.

So far the welcome given by this Government to the SDI has been cautious. Indeed the four conditions outlined by Mrs Thatcher at her meeting with President Reagan in America twelve months ago have assumed the status of an international catechism - and accepted as such by the White House. These were that the Western arm should be to maintain the military balance and not superiority in arms; that SDI deployment would have to be a matter for negotiation, bearing in mind existing treaty obligations; that the overall aim was to enhance and not to undermine deterrence; and finally that the objective of East-West arms negotiations should be to ensure security through reduced levels of armaments.

These are sensible caveats as Washington has itself acknowledged. But we are in a better position to ensure that its conditions are being met by joining the programme than by staying outside looking in.

ecumenism. Not only is the centralised model bound to be unattractive to the Roman Catholic Church's ecumenical partners, but further progress towards church unity demands a certain freedom for local initiative and experiment.

The tone and direction of the international synod's deliberations indicate that the shift towards less centralisation will continue, no doubt with difficulty at times, and that national episcopal conferences have now to be regarded as part of the church's normative structure, securely based in Vatican II theology. The next stage in this process would be for the departments of the Roman curia to accommodate themselves to the shift, which must mean - difficult though it is for any bureaucracy to countenance - a more modest role, of co-ordination rather than of direction. It should also mean more openness, as co-ordination and consultation requires a free flow of information into and out of the centre.

Many of the bishops at the synod have used it not just to look back but to look forward, to another episode in the same series, the synod due in 1987. Its subject, already announced, is the laity. They have been the missing voice at this synod. But the shape towards which Catholicism is gradually developing is one in which they cannot be kept silent much longer. It is inconceivable that they are mere second-hand spectators in discussions which concern them too. The synod now ended makes possible some imaginative response in 1987.

It is not an esoteric question, for on the answer depends the possibility of theological pluralism, for instance whether the Latin American bishops are the proper authority to supervise the development of the theology of liberation, or whether (as Rome has assumed) such supervision has to be done centrally (and is likely to be done more negatively). It is no less relevant to

French public opinion. But now it is M Mitterrand who displays contempt for public opinion, disposing of the franchise for a new TV channel as if it were his private property and then welcoming Jaruzelski to the Elysee without consulting or informing his allies, his European partners, or even his own prime minister.

Since M Mitterrand is credited by some in France - notably among his opponents - with Machiavellian statecraft and diabolical cunning, it has been suggested that the Jaruzelski visit, and M Fabius's astonishing public dissociation of himself from it, were carefully staged to emphasise the capacity of the president to conduct foreign policy behind the back or over the head of the government, and so to prepare the ground for that "cohabitation" between Socialist president and conservative parliamentary majority to which France seemed likely to be condemned after the general election in three months' time. If so, it is a thoroughly ill-conceived demonstration. What a president can force on a government of his own party, headed by a prime minister of his own choosing, is hardly a reliable guide to what he can hope to get away with when a new government has been forced on him by a hostile parliament with a fresh popular mandate.

The government, according to the constitution, "decides and directs the policy of the nation" and if in practice governments of the Fifth Republic have allowed the president to usurp their functions, that is because they have invariably been chosen by the president and dependent on the confidence of a parliamentary majority pledged to support him. If the right wins the March elections, as expected, that crucial condition will no longer apply.

Moreover, M Mitterrand has hardly strengthened his authority by publicly disagreeing with his own government on an issue where he can expect no public support - except from the Communists, which will hardly help him to establish himself as the embodiment of national consensus after the election of a conservative-dominated parliament.

The net effect is to reinforce the image of a regime in an advanced state of disintegration. It is more and more obvious that M Raymond Barre, whether or not he is tactically wise to keep repeating it, is right in substance when he says that M Mitterrand should leave office if the opposition wins a clear victory in March. It seems absurd that political life in France should now be dominated by arguments about the president's constitutional powers during two years of his mandate which, if his own programme had been implemented, he would no longer enjoy.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Heritage issue in Channel link

From Mr David Crouch, MP for Canterbury (Conservative)

Sir, As a member of Parliament I have to make my mind up whether I am for or against the Channel fixed link. From the national viewpoint I am in favour and I am inclined to support the Channel Tunnel Group proposal of a rail tunnel. Britain would gain from this more efficient line of communication with our biggest trading area. Reliance on ships and hovercraft and the inconvenience and uncertainty of a sea crossing is a positive barrier to our political and economic development as a part of Europe.

As a member for an East Kent constituency, however, I have some serious reservations about this project and my constituents are almost totally opposed to it. The Government must recognise the great concern that is felt in this part of England over the changes that the Channel fixed link will produce.

There will undoubtedly be industrial and commercial growth around the tunnel entrance and along the route to it. New jobs will be created on a considerable scale in the next 15 years, so why should the people of Kent grumble? But grumble they are doing in no uncertain manner, and Government ministers should listen to them.

East Kent will have to pay a high price for this transport revolution. It is not enough for the Government to assume that the area will be rewarded in due course with more jobs. Kent is about to undergo the most dramatic change to any county since the growth of our industrial cities in the nineteenth century.

Luckily we are not living in the nineteenth century but on the threshold of the twenty-first, and the Government has a duty to ensure that industrial growth and a vast new motorway will not ride roughshod over the landscape. With good planning at central and local government levels, the economic change could be contained

without the destruction of the local environment.

This is the challenge that faces the Government if the fixed link is agreed. Not for them the worry of the financial or engineering of this major project; that will be in private hands. But the Government has a major responsibility to demonstrate that we can control major economic development without the people having to pay the price of losing their heritage.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID CROUCH,  
House of Commons.  
December 5.

From Sir Alec Cairncross

Sir, While the traffic forecasts on which fixed-link proposals are based may have been the subject of more study in the past few years than I am aware of, it would seem to me that there is a need to re-examine earlier forecasts in the light of recent advances in ferry design and operation.

These are unlikely to tell strongly against a simple railway tunnel catering primarily for passenger and freight traffic. But they do cast some doubt on the financial return to the more ambitious projects since this turns largely on the extent to which car owners and lorry drivers opt to make use of a fixed link.

This is not just a matter for the promoters in assessing the rate of return to be expected. It is also a matter affecting the public interest.

If one kind of fixed link is to be blessed in preference to others by the two governments immediately concerned, the basis of selection should be publicly available in some detail: in particular the assumed level of traffic, scale of diversion, and the charges and other factors assumed to govern the diversion should be made known.

Yours faithfully,  
ALEX CAIRNCROSS,  
14 Staverton Road, Oxford.  
December 4.

### Turning in theses

From Dr L. H. Palmier

Sir, The Research Councils seem to have overlooked the fact that it is not the universities who write theses, but graduate students. It is not at all clear why they should acquire a sense of urgency, or as they may see it, present an unsatisfactory thesis, merely because the institution in which they are temporary sojourners may be deprived of grants in future. The universities' only sanctions, namely withdrawal of supervision or cancellation of registration, are self-defeating: they will bring about the very delay the councils are concerned to end.

Far better, surely, to adapt the conditions imposed by some foreign governments on their graduate students; namely council support should take the form of a loan in the first instance. If the thesis is completed within the prescribed period of four years, the loan is immediately converted into a grant; otherwise it is repayable over a stipulated period.

One may be sure that this would

have a dramatic effect on the completion rate, in that the loan, unlike the measures now threatened, would directly involve the responsible person. The Research Councils could save the resources they now use to exhort and encourage universities to accelerate their completion: the research students themselves would be keen to complete within the time set.

The criticisms often directed against undergraduate loans are inapplicable here: there is no question of the rich being favoured against the poor. On the other hand, students who abandon their theses to take up employment would do so with an easy conscience and without offence to any understanding implicit in their support, since it would be well understood that they thereby forfeited the possibility of the loan being converted into a grant.

Yours faithfully,  
LESLIE PALMIER,  
University of Bath,  
School of Humanities and Social Sciences,  
Claverton Down, Bath.  
December 3.

### Access for organ donors

From Miss Anne Wheelhouse

Sir, I wonder if credit cards might become the backbone of a system that would positively aid the superb transplant units that now operate throughout this country by becoming what might be called Access to Life cards?

Children in care

From Mr K. K. Smith

Sir, Social work was identifiable in the 1870s so it is not a young profession, nor is there any particular virtue in being an old one. It has not been "buffeted by fads and fashions" as your leader (December 4) states. The development of general social work came gradually from within the profession, as its practitioners recognised that whether people are elderly, homeless, disabled, neglected children or mentally ill, their problems need to be seen in a social context and above all else they are people.

Your reference to "battles" between Marxists and Freudians is presumably a reference to the fact that there are individual and social influences on behaviour, and social work needs both a psychology and a sociology, however difficult it may be to contain them.

Yours faithfully,  
KENNETH SMITH,  
Wandsworth Borough Council,  
Social Services Department,  
Putney Area Office,  
125 Upper Richmond Road, SW15.

### Decline of Rugby

From Mr R. M. Williams

Sir, Your leader, "Rugby after school" (November 2) stated correctly that the standard of rugby played in England is declining. Having been connected with the England 16 Group, the first rung on the England ladder, for eight years, I would certainly remark on the changing standards of skill.

During the past 25 years a number of interrelated social changes have meant that schools now place considerably more importance on academic results than on the pursuit of all-round education. At the same time there has been an increasing demand for more individual sports, and for games to be treated purely as a leisure pursuit, where young people can be active in pleasant social groups.

The consequences have been that schools increasingly regard themselves as academic institutions rather than educational ones, with the result that the value of serious sport is reduced, both in the eyes of parents and pupils.

The growth of individual games, with only fun and leisure as their objective, has meant that pupils fail to see sport as a serious activity and

increasingly few enjoy the experience of team sports.

Team sports (and I believe Rugby to be the best) played with the objective of winning by playing as well as possible, have the added dimensions of discipline, team organization, the serious pursuit of fitness, loyalty to a team effort, decision making and the very necessary skill of grafting - without hope of personal glory - in the pursuit of team excellence.

At a time when society seems in dire need of social and personal discipline, it is with sincere regret that I remark on such decline of awareness in our schools. Because the resources and organization and - up to a few years ago, the tradition - for such activity exists in schools, they have a duty to provide their pupils with the opportunity. If they continue to abdicate that responsibility, it may be more than the England Rugby team who come to rue it.

Yours faithfully,  
R. M. WILLIAMS,  
(Coach, England 16 Group),  
Sevenoaks School Rugby Football Club,  
Sevenoaks,  
November 26.

### Computer curbs hampering EEC

From Mr Paddy Ashdown, MP for Yeovil (Liberal)

Sir, May I call attention to two damaging and extensive controls which limit the movement of electronics and computers both within the European Economic Community and in terms of exports from the Community.

The first of these constraints, imposed by US corporations under the terms of the US Export Administration Act, seeks to deny rights of movement and change of use to users of ordinary commercial computers in the UK and EEC. This has been ruled illegal and a breach of UK sovereignty by Sir Michael Havers in a recent letter to me.

Implying as it does that the integrity of parliamentary jurisdiction has been usurped, it is deeply regrettable that Sir Michael, in a continuation of the same letter, indicated that he was not prepared to do anything about the matter, grave though the implications are for Parliament, Government and computer users in the UK.

The second restraint is that operated via the CoCom (Coordinating Committee controlling high technology exports) regulations. Those regulations, agreed by a group of Western nations without any form of treaty, cover far more material than national security requires.

No one questions the need for strategic controls on shipments of technology to the Eastern bloc. But the case for real controls is virtually destroyed by the huge amount of non-strategic, non-military material covered by the current CoCom regulations. In addition one could argue, not unfairly, that these controls seek to subvert both the letter and the spirit of the Treaty of Rome.

Yours faithfully,  
PADDY ASHDOWN,  
House of Commons  
November 28.

### Teachers' pay dispute

From Sir William Hayter

Sir, One of my predecessors as Warden of New College, and of Sir Keith Joseph's as minister in charge of education, was H. A. L. Fisher. In his unfinished autobiography, after recounting his achievements in improving the pay and status of school masters, he used some words which I commend to Sir Keith's attention. "The State which values harmony," he said, "should begin by making its teachers happy."

As he contemplates the shambles to which our schools are now reduced, Sir Keith might like to ponder the implications of these words. This deplorable situation seems to have left the headlines lately, but as anyone who has children or grandchildren in a local authority school knows, it is getting worse not better.

It will have to be solved sooner or later, and it had better be sooner. All those responsible ought to get together at once, and stay together until they have solved it. When they do, they could do worse than to take Fisher's apophthegm as their starting point.

Yours faithfully,  
WILLIAM HAYTER,  
Basset's House,  
Stanton St, John, Oxford.  
December 4.

### Telephone exchange

From Mr John H. Lindars

Sir, Mr Limer's optimism (December 3) as to the effect of privatization might have been tempered if, like myself, he had recently been in touch with British Telecom about replacing an old-fashioned dial telephone with a more convenient instrument.

If I wish to buy and fit the telephone of my choice, the junction box in my hall must be replaced by a socket. This must be done by British Telecom at a cost of £25. It is not, of course, permitted for me (or them, for that matter) to connect the wires coming out of the new telephone to the terminals inside the junction box.

This ridiculous fiat is completely indefensible: for a fixed installation a junction box is more reliable than a plug and socket.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN H. LINDARS,  
Mistral,  
Westport, Langport, Somerset.  
December 3.

### Inner-city priorities

From Sir David Lane

Sir, As a Conservative I welcome the report of the Archbishop of Canterbury's commission, extensively covered in your columns today (December 2). The Archbishop's initiative was courageous and the result should be a strong stimulus to thought and action by Church and State on one of our most pressing national problems.

It is bad that some MPs (and Cabinet ministers?) have rushed to discredit the commission even before its report is officially published. If politicians listen, rightly, to the police who bear the brunt of urban tensions, should they not listen likewise to the Church whose clergy are in that same "front line"?

I hope that the Government will indeed take the report seriously as the Secretary of State for the Environment has indicated on radio, although some of its recommendations are already controversial and open to challenge.

Neither the present nor any previous Government, I believe, has yet given inner-city action the priority and urgency that it requires. Encouragingly, after last summer's riots, the Home Secretary spoke of the need not only to deal firmly with crime and violence but to improve the social conditions that can breed them.

## ON THIS DAY

DECEMBER 9 1989

The British North America Act 1867 united the Canadas (now Quebec and Ontario), Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The transfer of the Hudson's Bay Company's territories of Rupert's Land and the NW Territory caused unrest among the dwellers in the Red River colony. Their leader was Louis Riel. In 1870 he was forced to flee to America. In 1885 he returned to declare a "war of extermination" but was captured and executed in November of that year.

## THE UNITED STATES

(FROM AN AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT.)

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24

The Dominion of Canada is at present enjoying a rather small but very annoying rebellion. It is known by two titles - the "Winnipeg war" and the "Red River insurrection" - and arises from the opposition so many of the people of the outlying portions of the British territory in North America feel to being annexed to the Canadian Dominion. What Nova Scotia and Newfoundland hesitated to do the people of the Red River Settlements, further off and feeling more independent, were anxious to venture upon, and they have defied and successfully opposed the entry of the Dominion officials among them. The Red River country is located around the western end of Lake Superior and north of those portions of the United States known as Minnesota and Dakota. It consists of the settlements on the banks of the southern portion of Lake Winnipeg and along the Red River of the north, and forms almost the central portions of the continent. A year or two ago it was thought that the Red River of the world by the "Red River famine," which caused the people severe privations, and some months ago it, with all the other North-west Territory, or Rupert's Land, was transferred by the Hudson's Bay Company to the Dominion of Canada. These settlements have a population of 15,000 to 20,000 whites, chiefly French half-breeds, and a large number of Indians, the most prominent tribe being Chippewas. They devote themselves to agriculture, fishing, and the fur trade, and the whites and Indians have always lived together on friendly terms, the only government they have had being that of the Hudson's Bay Company's officials. They protest their loyalty to Great Britain, but object to being added to Canada without their own wishes being consulted.

The Canadian government, after the annexation of this region, appointed Mr. McDougall, as Lieutenant-Governor, to rule the North-west Territory, the title of which was changed to "Winnipeg Territory," with a Council of his own appointment, the seat of Government to be at Fort Garry on Lake Winnipeg. The Red River settlers began to raise troops in October, and formed a Provisional Government, with John Bruce as President and Louis Riel commander of the forces, the leaders in these movements being the French and Indians. . . . The Canadian government was notified that the French settlers were already in arms upon the road between Fort Garry and Pembina, were fully organized, and sufficiently under military discipline to throw out scouts upon all the approaches to the settlements from the south, and to post pickets and sentries. They had no intention of passing without examination. . . . they gathered more forces, and by November 1 had 400 at Stinking River. Mr. McDougall on his journey to his post arrived at Pembina on October 30, where he received a letter from the commander of the insurgents, warning him not to pass across the boundary line out of the United States. . . . The next morning a considerable force of insurgents was found encamped around the post, embracing 20 or 30 horsemen, or "Reds" as they were called, and being well armed. Mr. McDougall and his party withdrew to the United States, and at last accounts remained at Pembina. A guide was captured by the insurgents and taken to Fort Garry, but enough cavalry were left on the ground to keep watch on the Canadian frontier at Pembina. There was no violence when the announcement was made that the ordinary business of the people is not interfered with. Yet every approach to the country is said to be thoroughly guarded, and the settlers determined to oppose the Canadian Government. . . . The Winnipeg insurgents declare that the Governor is coming among them a despot, with full authority to appoint his own Council and other subordinates, whom he will select from his "pets" in Canada, and that the Canadian laws, taxes, and tariffs are distasteful to them. . . .

In 1981 Lord Scarman spelled out a programme of remedial action, still relevant today. The CBI has been calling for more to be done. Now the Government can draw also from the commission's proposals.

The task is not for the Government alone, nor the need for money alone. Statutory authorities, private enterprise, Churches and voluntary organisations, local communities and individuals - all have a part to play.

The American device of "urban coalitions" could be effective in Britain, too. Here is the opportunity for one Government, through its current review of policy, to lead the attack on inner-city blight as vigorously as it has tackled some other deep-seated national problems.

Yours truly,  
DAVID LANE,  
5 Spinnery Drive,  
Great Shelford, Cambridge.

## Housey-housey

From Mr V. R. A. Wheeler

Sir, I have recently seen an estate agents' board proclaiming "Spoken for". Perhaps this cosy term relates to the house being sold to an engaged couple?

Yours faithfully,  
V. R. A. WHEELER,  
Parklands,  
Park Road, Ashstead, Surrey.







THE TIMES

## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

## Time for Chancellor to trim interest rates

Finance ministers, whose lives are normally one long negative, are feeling positively pleased with themselves. Having told us for years that currencies were impossible to manage, they have for 40 weeks achieved precisely such management. In New York, in late September, they nervously announced they were going to bring the dollar down; since then it has fallen overall (according to Morgan Guaranty's calculations) by nearly 8 per cent.

Now the fun begins. All participants in the New York Plaza agreement, Mr Nigel Lawson included, tell anyone who will listen that it was not based on the idea of "target zones" for the various participating currencies. This is true but interesting. Of more interest is the clear understanding that some currencies should rise more than others.

Again, the participants are ready to admit to this intention now that they have had some apparent success in this more complex task of four-way adjustment. Since September 20, the end of the trading week before the Plaza agreement, the dollar has fallen 15.3 per cent against the yen, 11.1 per cent against the mark and 7.4 per cent against the pound.

But if we go back, not to just before the Plaza agreement but to the dollar's peak last February, the dollar has fallen much the same distance against all three - about 25 per cent on average. Indeed, the order is reversed. The dollar has fallen most against the pound, slightly less against the mark and least, in fact, against the yen.

So all that has happened since late September is a modest correction in the perverse behaviour of the three main competing currencies during an established period of dollar decline. So far as Britain is concerned, this begs more questions than it answers. Does the Government consider this sufficient? What does it want to happen next?

President Reagan's trade-warrior has now said the dollar should drop another 10 per cent. That is the kind of precision suggestive of "target zones", that sends shudders down central bank spines. But it is no good starting down the road of multilateral currency management without having some idea where it is intended to lead.

Perhaps the early crisis months of this year are not a sensible base of comparison. But even if we look further back, we find that the pound has risen almost as much against the dollar as the mark has. Yet German industry is, clearly, more competitive than Britain's. German inflation has virtually disappeared, the German balance of payments is much stronger than Britain's. A rather querulous search for explanations is taking place.

The first, and most comforting to the British, is that West Germany is not doing its bit. The Bundesbank admits there was a problem, stemming from methods of intervention in the European Monetary System. Back in the EMS's earliest days, members used to boost weaker currencies by buying them in exchange for their dollar reserves. In those days, the dollar was fragile, and the Americans complained. So EMS members built up reserves of Marks instead, to sell in exchange for their currencies in times of trouble. The very day after the Plaza agreement, the Italians were undermining it by frantically selling marks, until requested to switch to dollar sales by an embarrassed Bundesbank.

The second complaint against West Germany is that it is not cutting taxes fast enough to boost the economy and reduce the capital outflow to the United States that helps to keep the dollar up and the mark down. This is largely talk. The German growth rate is accelerating modestly, but quite fast enough for the Germans. The real question must address British behaviour.

The pound is plainly buoyed up by the

level of British interest rates. A neat little analysis published today by stockbrokers, Simon & Coates, demonstrates that the gap between British and German rates is not justified by the difference between British and German inflation, a view shared by the president of the Bundesbank. Last week, six-month Euro-currency interest rates were 11.3 per cent for sterling, 4.8 per cent for the mark.

Adjusted by the likely rate of inflation in both countries over the next six months, Simon & Coates arrives at a "real" interest rate for Britain of 7.3 per cent. That is more than twice the rate calculated for West Germany. Moreover, since Simon & Coates is unduly pessimistic about British inflation, the difference in "real" interest rates may be larger still.

Why does the Chancellor not make a cut? Plainly, the Plaza agreement was based on an understanding that the Europeans as a group would not bring interest rates down too fast, just as (to the unease of Mr Paul Volcker) it was based on an understanding that the Americans would not put rates up but within the European group, there should be some adjustment.

Interest rate cuts have been delayed by the cloud of uncertainty over government policy since this year's sterling M3 target was abandoned and the Autumn Statement boosted asset sales to allow for higher public spending. Reading the boom-boom reports of the Autumn Statement next day, the Chancellor even feared he might have to put interest rates up. This is a dangerous but inevitable consequence of confusion over government strategy, in which it is not clear whether the Government wishes to stick close to the mark, or whether the interest rate itself has become the proof of monetary vitality.

The Chancellor's latest use of the interest rate weapon is in the pay battle. You cut first, he is saying to employers, then I will follow. Companies that concede fat pay increases have no right to complain about the cost of interest rates.

Fair enough. Britain's labour costs stick out like a sore thumb. According to Morgan Guaranty's calculations, unit labour costs in manufacturing rose three times as fast in Britain as in West Germany in 1973-83, since when they have actually fallen in West Germany but risen 9 per cent in Britain. The trouble with the Chancellor's attempt to bargain with the Confederation of British Industry over pay and interest rates is that the CBI cannot deliver, any more than the unions could.

The Chancellor is entitled to use any weapon he can to deal with Britain's notorious pay problem; but interest rates are not a good one. They are better used in pursuit of a clear exchange-rate strategy within today's semi-managed system. This is no panacea, it remains a critical question as to how much slippage against the mark is desirable as the dollar declines, before the exchange-rate is held as a brace on manufacturing productivity and prices. But wherever the Government places its policy pin, any policy that is sufficiently clear and firm should now permit an interest rate cut. Even the French, tied to the mark within the EMS, have been trimming rates. The British should follow suit.

The Chancellor should then try to use his scope for tax cuts as a lever on wage bargains, there are some quite interesting ideas in today's *Economic Bulletin* from Lloyd's bank. The notion of tax-based incentives to lower wage inflation is the one item of alliance clothing the government has still not effectively pinched. Perhaps it requires the attentions of that skilful political thief, Lord Young.

Sarah Hogg  
Economics Editor

## GEC poised to make 160p formal bid for Plessey

By Derek Harris and David Smith

Final preparations were being made last night for General Electric Company's hostile bid for Plessey, its smaller electronics competitor, as a price of 160p against the Friday night closing price of 182p. GEC hopes to have the paperwork finished in time for the near £1.2 billion bid to be made today.

GEC is still arguing that 160p is a realistic figure as originally suggested in its first approach, which was last week rebuffed by Plessey.

Plessey is expected to reject the bid as insufficient. City expectations had been that a formal bid was more likely to be pitched at 180p or more.

But Plessey last night was still studying the latest letter from GEC in which its chairman, Mr James Prior, the former cabinet minister, has set out GEC's counter-proposal earlier than Plessey should buy out GEC's

interest in the System X telephone exchange system for which Plessey is main contractor to British Telecom.

The possibility of GEC linking with France's state-owned Compagnie Generale d'Electricite (CGE) to create a European solution in the battle with the biggest international telecommunications companies was being played down by GEC last night.

There have been talks between GEC and CGE but they were described as "very preliminary". There is speculation that GEC and CGE, or its quoted offshoot Alcatel Thomson which makes telecommunications equipment, may each take a share stake in the other.

A deal on marketing of telecommunications equipment was set between GEC and American Telephone & Telegraph (AT & T) with N V

Philips of the Netherlands. It would give AT & T a 10 per cent share of the French telephone system.

The companies had set last Saturday as the deadline for obtaining government clearance for the deal, but the French Government appears unlikely to make a decision before Christmas.

However, City sources close to Dixons and BHS played down the suggestion yesterday.

There is a merger with Habitat-Mothercare, there was considerable speculation about a consortium bid for BHS. There is now a suggestion that Dixons, which took over Currys last year, is leading such a consortium.

Telegraph switch  
New financial and management arrangements at the Daily Telegraph are expected to be announced tomorrow. Confirmation is also expected that Mr Conrad Black, the controversial Canadian businessman, is to take a controlling stake.

BET has received 15.1 per cent acceptances for its 272p a share bid for SGB, the scaffold manufacturer, and now own or has acceptances for 24.2 per cent of the ordinary share capital.

## BHS 'battle' talk

The possibility of a bid battle for British Home Stores, which is embarking on a £1.5 billion merger with Sir Terence Conran's Habitat-Mothercare, remains.

Mr Stanley Kalms, chairman of Dixons, the electronic photographic retailers, is known to have looked at BHS in the past. Yesterday he was "involved in meetings" and unavailable for comment.

Before the announcement of

## EEC faces £100m tin losses

By Michael Prest  
Financial Correspondent

European Community members of the International Tin Council stand to lose a total of more than £100 million if the tin price falls to around £5,000 a tonne. But it is believed that France and Germany particularly are still resisting the British Government's campaign to persuade all ITC members to accept their debts.

With nine of the ITC's 22 members, the EEC is the most powerful single voice on the council. If it agreed to an orderly resumption of tin trading on the basis of member governments assuming whatever losses might accrue, the chances of a resolution to the crisis would be much improved.

On the basis that tin prices fell to £5,000 a tonne from their suspension level on October 26 of over £8,000, the ITC's losses would be around £400 million. Of that, the nine EEC consuming signatories to the International Tin Agreement would be liable for £104 million.

Britain could have to pay £16 million, while other major liabilities would be: France £20 million, Germany £37 million, Italy £11 million, The Netherlands £13 million. The biggest consumer is Japan, whose debt could be £79 million.

The tin producers would face debts of: just under £200 million, Australia £18 million, Indonesia £50 million, Malaysia £82 million, Nigeria £3 million, Thailand £43 million, and Zaire £3 million. But there is a feeling in Whitehall and the Bank of England that the producers would follow an EEC lead.

Officials say that they have done almost everything they can do to produce a solution to crisis, now in its seventh week. The French Government is understood to have argued that the responsibility for a settlement lies with the London authorities. Germany maintains that it has constitutional problems about committing itself to a settlement without knowing the sums involved.

The Bank of England is working on the assumption that a resumption of trading without agreement would cause the tin price to fall to £4,000 a tonne. An orderly resumption of trading, however, might restrict the fall to £6,000.

One problem about assessing the financial impact is that the tin buffer stock's unspriced forward contracts, which total 57,000 tonnes, are contracted to be sold at the price prevailing at the time of sale.

## Purge on preferred syndicates at Lloyd's

By Alison Eadie

The Council of Lloyd's insurance market is today expected to approve a code of practice which is intended to eliminate preferred underwriting.

Preferred underwriting occurs when an underwriter writes for more than one syndicate, or when a managing agent manages several syndicates, and the names on one syndicate are favoured over those on the other syndicates.

Baby syndicates, which sometimes have no more than one or two names who create off the most lucrative business, are the most notorious example of preferred underwriting.

The code of practice will not be mandatory, because of the difficulty of defining precisely what is a preferred syndicate. An underwriter can write different classes of business for different syndicates without favouring one syndicate over another.

The code states that managing agents must deal with conflicts of interest so that all names are treated fairly. If a name feels he has been treated unfairly he has ultimate redress through the law of agency.

Next month the Council is expected to approve a by-law against related party reinsurance - the placing of business with an insurance company or through a non-Lloyd's broker, either of which is related to the syndicate's managing agent.

Once these two reforms have been enforced, most of the reforms called for by the Fisher working party, set up in 1977, will have been implemented.

## Fresh attempt to rescue Pan-Electric

Singapore (Reuters) - A fresh rescue package is being prepared to save Pan-Electric Industries from huge debts which triggered a stock market crisis here and in Malaysia last week.

Price Waterhouse, the receiver of the shipping to electrical manufacturing company, said late last night that Mr Tan Koon Swan, a Malaysian politician, was playing a key role in the rescue attempt.

A move last week by banks and other creditors of Pan-Electric, which had debts of \$390 million (£125 million), failed. Price Waterhouse said that through a non-Lloyd's broker, either of which is related to the syndicate's managing agent.

Once these two reforms have been enforced, most of the reforms called for by the Fisher working party, set up in 1977, will have been implemented.

## UK urged to curb oil output

From David Young  
Geneva

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is to make a new attempt to persuade Britain and Norway to limit their North Sea oil output.

It will do so in an effort to avert the price collapse that the oil producers' cartel predicts will take place in the spring.

Meanwhile, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, gave a warning here that Opec oil prices would fall drastically unless member states agreed on policy changes.

The 13 oil ministers of the Opec member states are meeting in Geneva in an attempt to find a way of maintaining the current price structure and output levels at a time when all the industry projections point to a sharp fall in demand in the spring.

Demand and prices are strong because of the winter, but most industrial countries have now completed their winter stocking.

Opec has attempted in the past to secure an agreement from non-member producers like Britain and Norway to co-operate in controlling output. But it has been rebuffed.

The Opec ministers, who for once are united in their pessimism that a price collapse is inevitable, unless world output is restricted, have given a warning that while most members would survive a price war, many oilfields planned for development in the North Sea would become uneconomic.

## US NOTEBOOK

## Loan rates lower despite high deficit

The United States financial markets seem unaffected by what many have described as the greatest threat to American prosperity - the budget deficit of the federal government.

In 1981, the last year to be affected by the decisions of President Carter, the budget deficit was \$79 billion (\$24 billion). It then rose sharply to \$128 billion in 1982, \$208 billion in 1983, \$185 billion in 1984, an estimate of \$211 billion this year and a further estimate of \$178 billion next year.

Interest rates in the night have been expected to rise sharply, but the opposite has happened.

The interest rate in 1981 on a three-year US treasury security was 14.4 per cent. In the following years the budget deficit soared, yet interest rates declined appreciably.

In 1982 the yield on the three-year US treasury security was 12.92 per cent, in 1983 it was 10.45 per cent in 1984 it was 11.89 per cent and last September it was 9.17 per cent. So between 1981 when the budget deficit was under \$80 billion and 1985 when the budget deficit is estimated to have exceeded \$200 billion, there has been a decline of more than 500 basis points in the yield on the US government security.

There was another round in this strange series of events in the last couple of weeks. Due to the apparently insoluble wrangle in Congress over a budget resolution and a solution to the budget crisis, there was a period during which the US Treasury was not legally allowed to issue any new paper. When it finally came to the market after the debt ceiling was raised an amount of about \$60 billion was presented.

Many experts in Wall Street advised that this would lead to a rise in interest rates and a fall in bond prices because the market could not absorb such an amount of money. Yet since the beginning of November the March Treasury bond contract has risen extraordinarily from 77 to over 81 and the cash bonds have also done well. At present the yield on a 30-year bond in New York is 9.8 per cent.

In recent years there has been a surge in the amount of personal interest income earned by Americans. Between 1973 and 1981 the amount of personal interest income earned rose from \$94 billion to \$332 billion. Over this period the rate of interest on a 10-year Treasury security rose from 6.8 to 13.91 per cent.

Maxwell Newton

## IN BRIEF

## Gatt 'in danger of collapse'

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt) could collapse if a new global round of talks fails, according to Mr Clayton Yeutter, the US chief trade negotiator.

Gatt's new round of talks to liberalize world trade, due to start next year, must also address the organization's inadequacies, he said.

Latin American countries have agreed to take a united stance at the talks to strengthen their bargaining power.

## Inquiry ends

A team investigating Malaysia's biggest financial scandal, involving \$1 billion in loans, has completed its report on the state-owned Bank Bumiputra. Auditor-General Tan Sri Ahmad Noordin, who headed the team, said the report should be made public in line with a government promise that there would be no cover-up.

## Import threat

Gulf Arab states are considering higher tariffs for imported products which are also produced locally, the Saudi Arabian Industry and Electricity Minister, Abdullah al-Jabir al-Zamel, said. Zamel, in Doha for a two-day conference of industrialists from seven Gulf Arab states, said the report should be made public in line with a government promise that there would be no cover-up.

## Fraud costs companies £3bn a year, says survey

Company fraud is costing British business nearly £3 billion a year, according to a survey published yesterday, writes Mark Porter.

Nearly half of Britain's companies have been victims of fraud, and should make urgent attempts to stop the increasing trend, said the survey, commissioned by Ernst & Whinney, one of the country's biggest accountancy firms.

A detailed questionnaire was put to 401 of the 450,000 companies trading in the UK and results showed that, on average, each firm was losing £6,100 a year. They included financial institutions and industrial concerns with turnovers ranging from less than £5 million to the largest publicly-quoted multi-nationals.

The report concluded that companies need to urgently tighten recruitment policy, and applicants' references should be checked thoroughly.

A rigorous policy on access to computers, data and the introduction on safeguards against loss of sales contracts, which should be implemented. The sharp warning about computer security and its link with fraud came from Ernst & Whinney's senior partner, Mr Elwyn Ellidge.

"Most firms today have, or

are about to have, computer systems installed, and we suggest that many in authority in companies may not fully understand computers themselves, and therefore tend to disregard the problems," he said.

The survey shows that 43 per cent had suffered from fraud, 37 per cent believed they were vulnerable and 16 per cent said they were being defrauded.

## MARKET SUMMARY

## STOCK MARKETS

FT Ind Ord 1117.6 (-25.3)  
FT All Share 678.09 (-14.44)  
FT Govt Securities 83.85 (-0.46)  
FT-SE 100 1401.9 (-37.2)  
Datastream USM 107.43 (-1.87)

New York  
Dow Jones 1477.8  
Tokyo Nikkei Dow 12,793.53 (+30.28)  
Hong Kong Hang Seng 1721.89 (+4.94)  
Amsterdam 229.2 (-0.2)  
Sydney AO 984.3 (-8.3)

Frankfurt Commerzbank 1726.0 (+0.4)  
Brussels General 944.41 (-20.58)  
Paris CAC 247.8 (+0.3)  
Zurich SBA General 470.50 (-4.5)

CURRENCIES  
London: \$1.4780 (-0.01)  
DM 3.7810 (-0.0098)  
Sfr 3.1228 (-0.0145)  
FF 11.3890 (-0.0134)  
Yen 300.32 (-0.26)  
Index 81.1 (-0.2)

BOARD MEETINGS  
TODAY - Interim: Blyvoortzicht Gold Mining Company, Calfins, Combined Technologies Corporation (3rd quarter), F & C Alliance Investment, Hazlewood Foods, G F

## GOLD

London: \$322.50pm-\$322.30  
close \$322.50-\$323.00  
New York: Comex \$322.55

## INTEREST RATES

London: Bank Base: 11 1/4%  
3-month Interbank 11 1/4-11 1/2%  
5-month eligible bills: buying rate 11 1/4-11 1/2%  
US: Prime Rate 9.50%  
Federal Funds 7 1/4%  
3-month Treasury Bills 7.21-7.19%

LOVELL, Lysander Petroleum, Property Holding & Investment Trust, Alfred Priddy, Stock Conversion, Vinton Group, Whitcroft, Finalis: Dobson Park Industries, Durban Roadport Deep, East Rand Proprietary Mines, Hunslet (Holdings), Johnson & Firth Brown, Reliant Motor, West's Group, International Windsor Securities, Wolverhampton & Dudley Breweries.

TOMORROW - Interim: Hertley Group, Chapman Industries, Chloride Group, Deelkraal Gold Mining, Doornfontein Gold Mining, Driefontein Consolidated, Fairbairn, Fleming Overseas Investment Trust, Imperial Continental Gas Association, International Leisure Group, Kloof Gold Mining, James Latham, Libanon Gold Mining, Meyer International, Miner (3rd quarter) Norcor, Optometrics (USA), RPD Group, Syntex, Valdoctain Gold Mining, Venterspost Gold Mining, Warabou Group, Flanders Bagge Group, Thomas Northwick & Sons, Burns Anderson, City-Site Estates, Greenall Whitley, McCorkquodale, Morceau Holdings, McLeod Russell, Nottingham Brick, Plaxton (GB), Vaux Group.

WEDNESDAY - Interim: Anderston Strathclyde, Brainwave

Group, British Building & Engineering Appliances, H P Bulmer, Crater Consolidated, Darland Stamping, Havelock Europa, Irish Distillers Group, Marling Industries, M & G Second Dual Trust, Wagon Industrial Holdings, Yellowhammer (amended), Finalis Albion, Associated Paper Industries, Frederick Cooper, Flexello Castors & Wheels, Granada Group, NSS Newsagents, Stakis, Tate & Lyle.

THURSDAY - Interim: Baker Perkins, BET, Brassey, Bristol Evening Post, British Telecom Communications, Fuller Smith & Turner, Greycoat Group, Harold Ingram, Philip Harris (Holdings), Northern Foods, Old Court Currency Fund, Phillips Lamps (NV), Pilkington Brothers, Reed Executive, UKO International, Viewplan. Finalis: Adam Leisure Group, Carr's Milling Industries, Clydesdale (Transvaal) Collieries, Crystallite, Eldridge Pope and Company, English China Clays, Inn Leisure Group, Sildaw Group, Spencer Clark Metal Industries, Whessoe.

FRIDAY - Interim: A Monk & Company, DBE Technology Group, Greene, King & Sons, Jones Woodhead & Sons, Finalis: Chemring, Harveys & Hansons, Piccadilly Radio.

Highland Distilleries  
Increased Sales of  
"The Famous Grouse"

Turnover for the year ended 31st August 1985 exceeded £100 million for the first time whilst profits before tax rose 15% to £9.5 million.

The recommended final dividend for the year is 1.42p per share making 1.98p for the year - an increase of 12.5%.

In his annual statement to shareholders the Chairman, Mr J. A. R. Macphail, draws attention to the excessive duty and tax burdens imposed by the Government on the Scotch Whisky Industry including a higher effective rate of Corporation Tax on profits due to the abolition of Stock Relief.

The results were achieved despite yet another increase in duty and reflect not only the continued success of "The Famous Grouse" but also increased contributions from bottled malts and new fillings, the latter showing a very encouraging improvement. Mature whisky sales were at about the same level as last year.

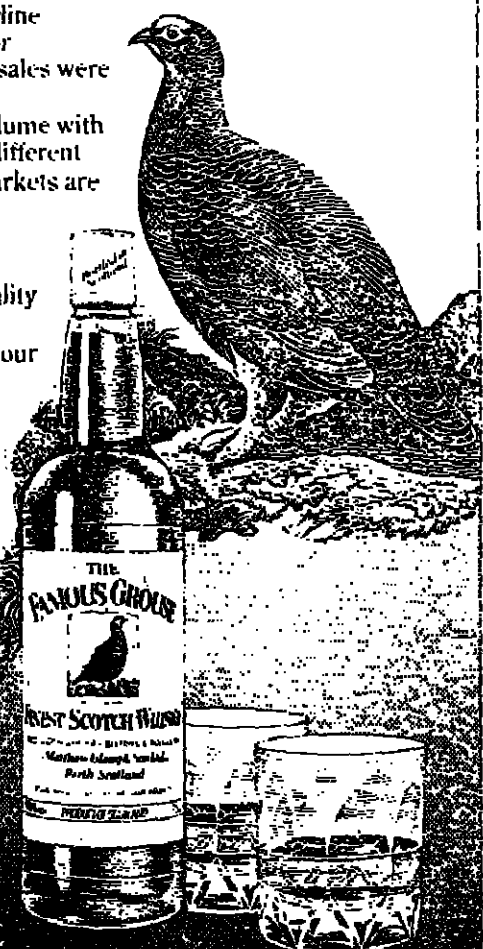
"The Famous Grouse" continues to increase its share of the Home Market. During the current calendar year sales of the brand have increased in Scotland in contrast to the marginal decline last year. There is considerable scope for further development in England where sales were comfortably ahead of last year.

Exports were some 12% ahead in volume with the increase coming from a number of different markets. Both the Home and Export markets are becoming increasingly competitive and investment in support of the brand will continue to be heavy.

"The Famous Grouse" brand is a quality product that is enjoying sales momentum at the present time and it is our intention to keep it that way, ably supported by our distributors in their various markets.

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts, containing the Chairman's Statement in full, can be obtained from The Secretary, The Highland Distilleries Company plc, 106 West Nile Street, Glasgow G1 2QY.

QUALITY IN AN AGE OF CHANGE





This advertisement is published by Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited on behalf of Scottish & Newcastle Breweries plc. The directors of Scottish & Newcastle Breweries plc (including those who have delegated detailed supervision of this advertisement) have taken all reasonable care to ensure the facts stated and opinions expressed herein are fair and accurate and each of the directors accepts responsibility accordingly.

# BE GENTLE PLEASE!



The Final Offer† by Scottish & Newcastle for Matthew Brown closes on Wednesday 11th December.

It is currently worth 576p\*. If the Matthew Brown share price had followed the FT-Actuaries Brewers and Distillers Price Index since bid speculation started, it would now be standing at around 304p.

You can see what our offer has done to increase the Matthew Brown share price. Now ask yourself what will rejection do to it?

There has been time enough to discuss the benefits of this generous offer. Now, the time has almost run out. Only sufficient acceptances now will realise these benefits:

- S&N offers you
  - 159%\* increase in capital value
  - 87%\* increase in income
  - 63%\* premium over net asset value, even including the recent revaluation
  - 26\* times exit price earnings multiple over the latest published earnings per share
- Can you afford to let this go?

**Scottish & Newcastle Breweries plc.**

**ONLY  
2  
DAYS  
TO GO**



## Accept the Scottish & Newcastle offer now!

\*Based on S&N's offer of 16 ordinary shares for every 5 Matthew Brown ordinary shares. S&N's ordinary shares closed at 180p on 5th December 1985. (The latest practicable date prior to the appearance of this advertisement.)  
The increase in income is based on Matthew Brown's final dividend for the most recent financial year and on a forecast interim dividend.

†This offer is final. It will not be increased and will close if it has not become or been declared unconditional as to acceptances on or before 11th December 1985. S&N reserves the right, however, to increase the offer or extend the closing date in the unlikely event that a competitive situation arises.











USM REVIEW

# Millionaire debut for Monks chief

Mr Albert Spacie, aged 55, becomes the USM's latest millionaire today when dealings start in the shares of Monks & Crane, which distributes engineers' tools, safety equipment and protective clothing to a range of industries.

This former sales representative, who has been with Monks for nearly 30 years, has progressed spectacularly since he led a management buyout 30 months ago.

He was then managing director of Monks. With 45 other executives he put up £417,000 to buy the company, established in 1850, from Thorn EMI. The electronics and showbusiness group had decided that selling engineers' tools no longer fitted in with its grand design.

As is usual in such cases, the managers borrowed most of the cash. Mr Spacie's contribution was just over £100,000, much of it secured against his home.

With Sharp Limited, Midland Investment Trust (Sumit), a fund run by Albert E. Sharp, the broker, putting up £514,000 and Barclays Bank providing a

£600,000 loan, the Monks managers were ready to go. Further capital was raised by a sale and lease back deal on Monks' vehicle fleet.

At the time of the buyout a £283,000 loss had just been incurred. But Mr Spacie and his merry men knew they were on a winner. In their first year of independence they achieved a £405,000 profit. Last year, the figure had risen to £704,000. In the present year, to end March, they forecast they will hit £1.4 million.

Such a performance, believes Albert E. Sharp, which placed the shares, justifies a price of 77p putting them on 10.6 times prospective earnings.

For Mr Spacie and his men the whole exercise has, like other management buyouts, turned out to be a road to quick riches.

Under the terms of the placing, the managers have each had to sell some of their

Sumit is selling £645,000 worth of shares and retaining a 16.4 per cent shareholding, worth approaching £1.7 million.

All told, 29 per cent of the company has been placed by Sumit. They have unloaded a total of 2,641,512 shares and further shares have been sold to raise £806,000 for the company.

Aspen Communications, which came on the market in an exciting week. Indications are that it has received clearance from the British Approvals Board for Telecommunications for its mobile cellular radio telephone.

Production has now started and, although the radio telephone is unlikely to have any impact on this year's profit, it should contribute next year.

Profits this year have been forecast at £805,000 but L. Messel & Co., the broker which floated the company with Hambros Bank, has forecast more than £1 million and £1.3 million next year. The shares are now 171p.

With only 14 shopping days

to Christmas, the USM new issue spree has tended to ease. Among those which will make their debut before the festive

are Chancery Securities, a banking house, and Jacques Vert the fashion house.

Simon & Coates, the broker, is placing Jacques Vert today at 125p a share which, with profits forecast at £1,650,000, means the shares are offered at 10.2 times earnings. There is a fat 6.5 per cent dividend yield.

Last week's newcomers fared well. Technical Component Industries, placed at 130p, touched 193p, Cranswick Mill Group traded 101p against a 95p placing level and JPS Pathology soared to 203p against a 160p placing price.

Dilemma, makers of plastic flower pots, managed a 3p premium at 135p and Charles Foulkes Lynch, the college and postal tuition business, achieved a modest 1p advance on its 86p placing price. Only Cresta, the restaurant chain, failed to score - trading at around its 74p placing price.

Derek Pain

# Swedes stand supreme as Edberg brings Lendl to his knees

From Richard Evans Melbourne

Stefan Edberg, the 19-year-old Swede, survived the most searching test of his character and technique to beat the world No 1, Ivan Lendl, 6-7, 7-5, 6-1, 4-6, 9-7 in the rain-delayed semi-final of the Australian open here. Edberg's triumph, which came after as good a fifth set of grass court tennis as one could wish for. Ensured that, for the first time, two Swedes will contest the final of a grand slam event. He will meet Mats Wilander, who defeated Slobodan Zivonovic on Saturday. "I think Mats and I will have a good time out there tomorrow", he said. This could yet become a gentlemen's game.

Lendl did not have a good time at all. When he was hit falling over, he was banging his racket on the ground in disgust or calling for the trainer to attend to various ailments. The most serious, a twisted knee brought demands for a three minute time out which is allowed under the rules. When the umpire queried the validity of Lendl's injury, which was somewhat presumptuous, the Czech threatened to quit. Some of the more cynical members of the press felt he had been trying to do that throughout the third set, even Edberg felt that his opponent had given up at that stage of the match. Lendl said he was merely trying to determine how bad the knee was and whether he should continue.

His critics were silenced, however, when he returned to court after the thunderstorm which had halted the match for the second time in two days at four-all in the fourth set and produced three stunning passes to break Edberg's service, win the set and break again in the first game of the fifth.

Not for the first time in the match we were given a glimpse of Edberg's newly developed service. I suspect that this tough but endlessly optimistic British coach, Tony Pickard, has been largely responsible for the improvement in Edberg's mental attitude. A year ago would not have survived the disappointment of losing his first set after missing six break points, let alone a game of 0-40 in the sixth game of the second to come back and win it.

Now, with the fourth set snatched away he refused to let the world's best player get away from him in the fifth brilliantly countering each plundering service return and volleying with a style and precision that had the purists dreaming of Head and Laver.

At 4-6 Lendl was in deep trouble after another fall, he had failed to handle a brilliant dipping return and faced two



Stefan Edberg on his way to victory yesterday

match points. Twice he served to the Swedish backhand and twice Edberg failed to clear the net with the return. Then, two points later, it was match point again. Lendl scrambled for a return which landed inside the service line, Edberg stepped up for the kill and, as Lendl covered cross court, rolled his backhand down the line, but he rolled it a foot too long.

It was a terrible miss, the sort of mistake that can bring a player to his knees and keep him awake at night. But once again Edberg, who felt he had never played a better set of tennis, kept his nerves under control. He refused to let it affect the superb brand of tennis that Lendl's spirit and confidence.

Finally, a brilliant backhand of 7-8 and 30 - all on the Czech's service sent Lendl sprawling in its wake, his racket cartwheeling away on the scarred turf. He only needed to pick it up once more. On the fourth match point, his volley was not good enough and Edberg, calm as you please, stroked a forehand down the line to announce his arrival as a player of stature and style.

Martina Navratilova extended her narrow lead over her great rival by beating Chris Lloyd 6-2, 4-6, 6-2 to win the

Australian women's title for the third time. It was the sixty seventh meeting between two women whose matches now have a significance all of their own. Miss Navratilova has won 35 - including four of the six played this year - and Mrs Lloyd 32.

It was no tone of their classic encounter and it could have been embarrassingly one-sided had not Mrs Lloyd had the fortitude to cast aside the memory of a disastrous first set to bring the match back on to an even keel in the second.

MEN'S SINGLES: Semi-finals: M Wilander (Swe) bt S Zivonovic (Yug) 7-5, 6-1, 6-3; S Edberg (Swe) bt I Lendl (Cz) 6-7, 7-5, 6-1, 4-6, 9-7.

MEN'S DOUBLES: Semi-finals: M Edmondson and K Warwick (Aus) bt M Wilander and J Nyström (Swe) 7-5, 4-6, 6-3; P Annaccone (US) and C Van Rensburg (SA) bt M Edmondson and K Warwick (Aus) 6-3, 7-6, 6-4.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES: Semi-finals: M Navratilova and P Shriver (US) bt J Dinkov and A Hobbs (GB) 7-5, 6-2; M Navratilova and P Shriver (US) bt C Kohde-Kilsch (FRG) and H Sukova (Cz) 6-3, 6-4.

REAL TENNIS  
LORDS: Jesters bt MCC 3-2 (MCC games 1, 3, 5; Jesters 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 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# Ninattash looks a cut above rivals

**By Mandarin**

Martin Pipe, who collected Saturday's big hurdle prize at Cheltenham with the 20-1 chance, Corporal Clinger, can maintain the momentum at Bangor today when NINATTASH is expected to land the White Mire Novice Hurdle.

The successful Wellington trainer held Ninattash in sufficiently high regard to run her in the White Mire Novice Hurdle at Sandown Park on November 30, and this daughter of Hithetle Glory stayed on well for sixth place behind John Francome's talented That's Your Lot.

Previously his selection opened her account with a narrow victory over Bedyside at Wincanton and then came home by 10 lengths to land the odds laid on her at Ladbroke. Now back in today's lower grade, Ninattash should register her third victory at the expense of Reel Gull, who has not raced since the home Trenchard at Market Rasen in September.

Roger Fisher, the Ulverston trainer, can capture the Peter Novice's Chase with AORTIC and the EBF Stakes Flat race with the treble-seeking VALE OF SECRECY.



Combs Ditch (left) takes the second last fence level with Final Argument (centre) and Beau Ranger

# Combs Ditch seeks Boxing Day revenge

**By Michael Seely**

The line-up for the King George VI Chase started to take more definite shape on Saturday after Combs Ditch's ridiculously easy victory over Final Argument and Beau Ranger and Half Free raced towards the last jump.

Combs Ditch was allowed his traditional whiff of oxygen after he had been pulled up. "He became something of a riot when the horse runner enjoyed it," Elsworth said. "I give it to him nowadays for the same reason I do to church. I don't know why I do it, but it might do some good."

Joking apart, this seven-lengths win showed exactly why Combs Ditch has been one of the past three seasons. "I know Combs Ditch isn't really his course," the trainer continued, "but it's not through Hill Lad's either. And he's certainly got to have another go. There might be a larger field than last year and it could be easier to cover the horse up. I'm also considering running Beau Ranger, if he doesn't go to Ascot next Saturday."

Gordon Richards was pleased with the performance of Final Argument, the runner-up, "He certainly wasn't disgraced, and appeals to me as a possible Aintree type."

In contrast to the lack of confidence behind Combs Ditch, the 20-1 victory of Corporal Clinger in the Still Trucks Hurdle was not entirely unforeseen by Martin Pipe and his connections.

Paul Leach deserved full marks for having used the winner's speed by settling him for home racing down the hill. Gave Brief looked dangerous as he took a slight advantage at the last fence, but then found the concession of five beyond the bottom weight, Fairies Fair. Greasepaint ran third here and would probably have been second to the easy winner but for his last blunder three fences from home.

# Irish Racing Dawn Run pleases in course test

The former Champion Hurdle winner Dawn Run, out of action for more than a year with leg trouble, had a post-racing school at Fairyhouse on Saturday (our Irish racing correspondent writes). She jumped into fences on her own and never put a foot astray.

Afterwards Paddy Mullins, her trainer, said that he could not confirm her definite return at Pricewaterhouse this coming Saturday, but that she was hopeful she would be back on the line.

Earlier in the day Calmoy had made a winning debut over fences in the Drimmore Chase beating the favourite, Passage, by a length. Calmoy will be the fitter for this outing, but in my opinion both first and second had a bit of luck on their side as Drive On Jimmy, who was attempting to give way after going best of the trio when falling at the second last fence.

Calmoy will run next at the Leopardstown Christmas meeting and barring any setback will be among the Irish runners for Cheltenham in March.

Despite his stewards' penalty of five, Excursion was well backed for the Danmore Hurdle, which is considered only sixth behind the bottom weight, Fairies Fair. Greasepaint ran third here and would probably have been second to the easy winner but for his last blunder three fences from home.

# Law Report December 9 1985 North Sea platform contract fails to qualify for allowance

**Inland Revenue Commissioners v Mobil North Sea Ltd**  
**Before Mr Justice Harman**  
(Judgment delivered November 29)

For petroleum revenue tax purposes expenditure incurred in pursuance of a contract entered into on or after January 1, 1979, is deductible only if the expenditure is incurred in pursuance of a contract which is entered into for the purpose of securing the production of income.

The Inland Revenue Commissioners claimed that the expenditure incurred by Mobil North Sea Ltd in the construction of a platform for the production of oil and gas was not deductible for petroleum revenue tax purposes. The claim was based on the fact that the platform was constructed in pursuance of a contract entered into on or after January 1, 1979, and that the expenditure was incurred in pursuance of that contract.

The Inland Revenue Commissioners claimed that the expenditure was not deductible for petroleum revenue tax purposes because the contract was not entered into for the purpose of securing the production of income. The Inland Revenue Commissioners claimed that the contract was entered into for the purpose of securing the production of income, but that the expenditure was not incurred in pursuance of that contract.

The Inland Revenue Commissioners claimed that the expenditure was not deductible for petroleum revenue tax purposes because the contract was not entered into for the purpose of securing the production of income. The Inland Revenue Commissioners claimed that the contract was entered into for the purpose of securing the production of income, but that the expenditure was not incurred in pursuance of that contract.

# BLOODSTOCK SALES Drop in takings at Newmarket

Although the Newmarket December Sales, which finished on Saturday, showed a drop in takings for 1984, it was best summed up by a rather surprising chairman, Michael Watt, who said: "It was a solid sale in the current context of over-supply which is unfortunately going to be with us for a year or two."

He went on: "The fillies in training section of the sale provided a particularly strong trade with many being sought to continue racing in America. Sadly there was a sub-standard catalogue for mares as too many people were trying to sell mares with disappointing breeding records in fear of expensive coverages."

During the 10 day sale 1,436 horses were sold for 28,527,010 guineas, an average of 19,865 guineas per horse. At the corresponding sale in 1984, 1,385 lots made 33,866,286 guineas, an average of 24,452 guineas.

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# LEGAL NOTICES

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# CATERICK BRIDGE

**Going soft**

**12.45 HUDDERSFIELD HANDICAP CHASE (555s: 2m) (5 runners)**

1-12222-2 MOUNT HARVARD (J) (55s) 11-14 J D Davies 7  
2-1002-4 MOUNT HARVARD (J) (55s) 11-14 J D Davies 7  
3-4111-4 TUMBLE JUMP (J) (55s) 11-14 J D Davies 7  
4-0000-0 TUMBLE JUMP (J) (55s) 11-14 J D Davies 7  
5-0000-0 TUMBLE JUMP (J) (55s) 11-14 J D Davies 7

# Catterick selections

**By Mandarin**

12.45 Tumble Jump, 1.15 This One's For You, 1.45 The Thinker, 2.15 Joint Sovereignty, 2.45 Tullamarine, 2.45 Tullamarine.

**By Michael Seely**

1.15 Helicamudwrestler, 1.45 THE THINKER (nap), 2.45 Tullamarine.

# 1.15 BRADFORD SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (E716: 2m) (18)

1-31111-1 KNOX (J) (55s) 11-14 J D Davies 7  
2-0000-0 KNOX (J) (55s) 11-14 J D Davies 7  
3-0000-0 KNOX (J) (55s) 11-14 J D Davies 7  
4-0000-0 KNOX (J) (55s) 11-14 J D Davies 7  
5-0000-0 KNOX (J) (55s) 11-14 J D Davies 7

# 1.45 W L & HECTOR CHRISTIE MEMORIAL TROPHY HANDICAP CHASE (E2,445: 2m 30yds) (17)

1-1100-0 KNOX (J) (55s) 11-14 J D Davies 7  
2-0000-0 KNOX (J) (55s) 11-14 J D Davies 7  
3-0000-0 KNOX (J) (55s) 11-14 J D Davies 7  
4-0000-0 KNOX (J) (55s) 11-14 J D Davies 7  
5-0000-0 KNOX (J) (55s) 11-14 J D Davies 7

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4-0000-0 KNOX (J) (55s) 11-14 J D Davies 7  
5-0000-0 KNOX (J) (55s) 11-14 J D Davies 7

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3-0000-0 KNOX (J) (55s) 11-14 J D Davies 7  
4-0000-0 KNOX (J) (55s) 11-14 J D Davies 7  
5-0000-0 KNOX (J) (55s) 11-14 J D Davies 7

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4-0000-0 KNOX (J) (55s) 11-14 J D Davies 7  
5-0000-0 KNOX (J) (55s) 11-14 J D Davies 7

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5-0000-0 KNOX (J) (55s) 11-14 J D Davies 7

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3-0000-0 KNOX (J) (55s) 11-14 J D Davies 7  
4-0000-0 KNOX (J) (55s) 11-14 J D Davies 7  
5-0000-0 KNOX (J) (55s) 11-14 J D Davies 7

# 1.45 W L & HECTOR CHRISTIE MEMORIAL TROPHY HANDICAP CHASE (E2,445: 2m 30yds) (17)

1-1100-0 KNOX (J) (55s) 11-14 J D Davies 7  
2-0000-0 KNOX (J) (55s) 11-14 J D Davies 7  
3-0000-0 KNOX (J) (55s) 11-14 J D Davies 7  
4-0000-0 KNOX (J) (55s) 11-14 J D Davies 7  
5-0000-0 KNOX (J) (55s) 11-14 J D Davies 7

# 2.15 WHITE HORSE NOVICE HURDLE (E917: 2m) (21)

1-3000-0 KNOX (J) (55s) 11-14 J D Davies 7  
2-0000-0 KNOX (J) (55s) 11-14 J D Davies 7  
3-0000-0 KNOX (J) (55s) 11-14 J D Davies 7  
4-0000-0 KNOX (J) (55s) 11-14 J D Davies 7  
5-0000-0 KNOX (J) (55s) 11-14 J D Davies 7

# 2.45 VAUX BREWERIES NOVICE CHASE (Qualifier: E982: 3m 30yds) (9)

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# BANGOR-ON-DEE

**Going soft**

**12.0 CHOSE MERSE SELLING HURDLE (E900: 2m 80yds) (16 runners)**

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# Saturday's results

**Cheltenham**

12.45, 1. Cope and Robbers (54-1) 1st, 2. The Thinker (11-1) 2nd, 3. Saffron Lad (10-5) 3rd, 4. The Thinker (11-1) 4th, 5. Saffron Lad (10-5) 5th, 6. The Thinker (11-1) 6th, 7. Saffron Lad (10-5) 7th, 8. The Thinker (11-1) 8th, 9. Saffron Lad (10-5) 9th, 10. The Thinker (11-1) 10th, 11. Saffron Lad (10-5) 11th, 12. The Thinker (11-1) 12th, 13. Saffron Lad (10-5) 13th, 14. The Thinker (11-1) 14th, 15. Saffron Lad (10-5) 15th, 16. The Thinker (11-1) 16th, 17. Saffron Lad (10-5) 17th, 18. The Thinker (11-1) 18th, 19. Saffron Lad (10-5) 19th, 20. The Thinker (11-1) 20th, 21. Saffron Lad (10-5) 21st, 22. The Thinker (11-1) 22nd, 23. Saffron Lad (10-5) 23rd, 24. The Thinker (11-1) 24th, 25. Saffron Lad (10-5) 25th, 26. The Thinker (11-1) 26th, 27. Saffron Lad (10-5) 27th, 28. The Thinker (11-1) 28th, 29. Saffron Lad



# LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

## Elizabeth Hunt

There is still time before Christmas to come in and see us to discuss your next career move for the New Year. If you are keen to find a new position this month, we have plenty of clients who would like to recruit immediately. In order to give you an idea of just some of our current vacancies, we have very briefly outlined a small selection below. If you cannot see one that looks just right, please do not hesitate to contact us anyway and tell us what you are looking for. We will do our best to help.

- HEAVEN SCENT TO £8,000**  
Secretary to the marketing director of a top fragrance house. 50/50 split needed.
- PERFECT FOR THE PRESIDENT £10,000**  
Senior secretary to the vice president of a large international bank. Superb benefits. 100/70 split needed.
- OFF TO THE GYM £7,000+**  
Young secretary/receptionist to join an exclusive luxury club. Big bonus. 50/50 split with salary needed.
- A COMMERCIAL BREAK £9,500**  
Top TV company needs well educated secretary to their dynamic marketing director. 100/50 split needed.
- PR, DESIGN AND MARKETING TO £10,000**  
Secretary, 50% administrative, 50% PR and marketing. City 01-240 3551 West End 01-240 3531/3511

Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants

### SH/SECRETARY

£28,000  
Looking for a world of television...  
Contact Sally Hunt on 01-434 6886

### CHRISTINE WATSON LTD

RECEPTIONIST  
Salary £3,000 + bonus  
Tel: 01-935 8235

### THE DAVIS COMPANY LIMITED

- Advertising/PR** £8,500+  
If you are seeking a demanding position with excellent prospects, join this newly created and expanding division within this leading advertising agency. Must have excellent skills, SH 100, typing 50+ and good sense of humour. Age 22+. Ref: 8474
- Prestigious Car Manufacturer** £6,000 + Lease Car  
Extremely interesting position for a PA with excellent organisational skills to work for General Sales Manager of one of the top car manufacturers based in Cheshire. Must be confident to co-ordinate with the large sales team, organise promotions and new car launches. Age mid 20s. Ref: 8481
- Bookkeeper** £9,000 +  
Exclusive private dining club in Balgravia requires bookkeeper with micro computer experience. Excellent free lunch. Ref: 8482
- Market Research** £69,000  
Rapidly expanding city based market research co. requires PA for one of the Directors. The successful candidate will be preferably female, 25-30 years old, have a good telephone manner and excellent appearance. Ref: 8477

### SECRETARY/PA

Looking for an interesting, demanding job that definitely isn't 9 to 5?  
Are you willing to work as part of a dynamic young team, committed to high standards, and set for rapid growth?  
Do you have good basic secretarial skills, numeracy, audio typing and, ideally, word processor experience but want to be more than just a Secretary?  
... Then we would like to meet you soon.  
Yours will be a key role supporting an important member of our Operating Board in probably the most exciting period of our 180 year history.  
Apply today in writing with CV to:  
Ian Buxton, Marketing Manager,  
Chestertons,  
40 Connaught Street, London W2 2AB

### CHESTERTONS

## Urgently required.

Temporaries with word processing experience to fill immediate vacancies: AES, Digital Decimate, Oliv ET 351, Wang, IBM Display/PC, etc.  
Please contact Victoria Martin on 01 499 9175.

### MacBlain Temporary Secretaries

### M.D. in Merchant Banking EC3 Excellent pkg

We need to find a male and self-motivated Secretary who is accustomed to working at the highest level. The man we need is a capable person to manage in his absence. Your 50% will be used only occasionally and will be paid in a lump sum at the end of the year. A successful candidate will be given a 50% increase in salary. A successful candidate will be given a 50% increase in salary. A successful candidate will be given a 50% increase in salary.

### Acquisitions-W1 £11,500

A really intelligent and good secretarial skills (in shorthand and stenography) for this busy man who is in the process of acquiring a number of small businesses. A knowledge of the financial world would be an advantage. You will be well paid and will be given a 50% increase in salary. A successful candidate will be given a 50% increase in salary.

### FOR FULL DETAILS RING TRICIA YOUNG OR JENNIFER SELMES

FINSBURY SECRETARIAT LTD  
01-631 0481

### EXECUTIVE SECRETARY/PA

Bilingual German/English  
Experience at a Senior level to assist Managing Director of international co. located in W. Berks. In addition to routine secretarial duties, genuine support for a travelling executive is expected. Salary and other benefits will be in line with the requirements. Age 28+.

Please contact ASCOT 25931

### Instant Starter PA-£10,000

+ excellent benefits  
The generous MD of this small property company near Green Park is looking for a professional true PA to help him run his business. You will be handling all aspects of his business and dealing with his varied commercial interests in his absence. So an entrepreneurial sense is vital as well as first class PA qualities. Salary 90/60. Preferred age 30-45.

### Receptionist & Girl Friday

We have just opened our new premises in the City of London and are looking for a bright, energetic receptionist who will be prepared to assist our chairman PA with the general running of the office. The successful candidate will be accomplished in S/H & typing and willing to train on our Wang PC equipment. Salary £7,500 - £9,500 neg + benefits package. For interview call Jeannette Falconer on 588 4217 Consolidated Concord Ltd., City Tower, 40 Basinghall St., London EC2.

### PREPARATORY AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

01-837 1326 and 01-837 3774

### BEMBRIDGE SCHOOL

Isle of Wight  
HEAD  
Applications are invited for the Headship of Bembridge School which is vacant on the 1st September 1986 on the retirement of the present headmaster, Mr R. L. Whitty. Founded in 1919, Bembridge is a well established Non denominational Independent School for 198 boys and 43 girls, ages 7-19, which includes some day pupils. The Governing Body of the School is in membership with the G.B.A. and the present Headmaster is a full member of SHMIS. A good academic standard is maintained and pupils are prepared for the Oxford/Cambridge Entrance Examinations. GCSE Advanced and Ordinary levels, while preparing for the entrance examinations, are played and the new GCSE. Traditional games are played and the Music and Drama play an important part in the life of the school, which is well equipped with laboratories and computer centre. Starting salary will be not less than £15,792 and the Head will receive in a School house free of rent, rates, etc. as well as residing various other allowances. The Head must be a graduate of a British University. Applications together with a Curriculum Vitae and the names and addresses of three referees should be addressed to the Clerk of the Governing Body, Bembridge School, Isle of Wight, PO35 5PT. Closing date for applications is Monday 26th January 1986

### Halleybury HERTFORD

Entrance Scholarships and Exhibitions 1986  
(Open to boys who will be under 14 on 1st May 1986)  
Three Music Awards (which can be up to half-fee) and one Art Scholarship (of at least one-third fee) are offered for entrance in September 1986. Candidates will be asked to come to Halleybury for tests and interviews during the week beginning 10th February 1986. Prospectuses, Entry Forms and further details can be obtained from The Registrar (Ref. 71), Halleybury, Hertford SG13 7NU. Tel: Hoddendon (0972) 463353

### WORTH SCHOOL

SIXTH FORM SCHOLARSHIPS  
Scholarships, each worth up to £2,250 p.a., are available for Sixth Form entry in September 1986. The Awards are dependent on a school report and an interview. Candidates of high ability wishing to apply should write to the Head Master, Worth School, Paddockhurst Road, Turners Hill, nr Crawley, Sussex RH10 4SD. Closing date for entries: 28th February 1986

### WESTMINSTER ABBEY CHOIR

Voice Trial  
Boys with musical ability who are aged between 7 and 9 will be eligible to enter the next Voice Trial on Thursday, 13th February 1986. As holders of the Abbey Choir School (AFS) successful candidates will be given a full preparatory education. Present fees, £320 per term inclusive. Write, (including boy's date of birth for prospectus and application form to: The Headmaster, Room C1 Westminster Abbey Choir School, Dean's Yard, London SW1P 3NY

### TOP-LEVEL P/A FOR HARD-WORKING OIL TYCOON

Salary £13,000-£17,000  
Dynamic Chairman of international petroleum trading company, based in SW1, requires a highly capable, intelligent, energetic, dedicated administrative assistant with impeccable secretarial skills. The ideal applicant would possess a university degree, have worked at senior director level, be meticulous in composing and processing correspondence, be able to follow instructions efficiently and follow through projects with responsibility and initiative. Immaculate appearance. Languages useful. Non-smoker. Should be willing to work long hours, including some weekends, and be available to travel, if required. Loyalty, commitment, good sense of humour and supportive attitude are sought and will be rewarded. It is not envisaged that anyone currently earning less than £13,000 will be considered for this unique and attractive position. Excellent working atmosphere. Please send CV with covering letter, clearly stating salary history, to: Box No 1205 N The Times.

### Secretary/P.A.

Executive Selection Consultancy  
West end, c. £10,000  
The West End office of Hoggett Bowers plc, a leading management selection consultancy, requires a P.A. to provide secretarial, administrative and marketing support to two senior consultants. As well as top class secretarial skills and word processing experience, we need an intelligent individual with style and charm who is capable of developing a close rapport with senior and board-level clients. An interest in general business development will enhance job satisfaction within an exciting professional environment. Male or female candidates should submit in confidence a comprehensive c.v. to: J.R. Solomon, Hoggett Bowers plc, 6th Floor, Sutherland House, 5-6 Argyll Street, LONDON W1V 1AD. 01-734 6852.

### PA/Secretary

Required for small expanding property development company located in Bedfordshire. The successful candidate will be a female, 25-30 years old, with the following: 1. Good typing skills. 2. Good telephone manner. 3. An interest in property development. 4. An ability to handle a large volume of correspondence. 5. A good knowledge of the local area. Salary by negotiation. Phone 727 5283

### SECRETARY/PA

Needed for the Administrator of a professional society near Temple Station. Good education, general office experience and shorthand or audio essential. Age not under 25. £8,500 p.a. Lunches provided 9-5pm, 4 weeks annual holiday. Telephone 353 2259

### PRACTICE SECRETARY

£17,000  
Major firm of solicitors seeks highly professional practice secretary with proven administrative and secretarial skills. Previous experience in the legal world is essential. Age 35-45.

### GRADUATE APPOINTMENTS

7 PRINCES STREET, W1. 01-498 7285

### Senior Secretaries

City 01-506 1071/West End 01-490 0082  
The first numbers to ring

## SUPER SECRETARIES

### LINK Personnel

PUBLISHING £7,500  
Career opportunity exists with a young PA Secretary with the ability to handle a large volume of correspondence and administrative work. Salary £7,500. Ref: 8474

CLIENT LIAISON £7,000  
Versatile personality, methodical approach and a PA Secretary with the ability to handle a large volume of correspondence and administrative work. Salary £7,000. Ref: 8475

262 Regent St, London, W1 01-434 2402

### JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY

London Bureau seeks a British assistant. Full time position available from 1st Jan. 1986. Salary £21,000 p.a. acc to qual. exp. Must have good telephone manner, typing and word processing skills. Good knowledge of Japanese. Send curriculum vitae to: The J.N.A. Ltd., International Press Centre, 76 Shearwater Lane, London E20 4AA. Tel: 01-353 5417.

### Film/Video

£10,000  
This is an opportunity to really make your mark. As PA to the newly-appointed Vice-President of this international film company you will become involved in all important issues. Totally non-bureaucratic, he believes in results rather than paperwork. Thus you will spend your time organising board meetings, appointments, international travel, etc. helping to co-ordinate and control a dynamic business environment. Presence, poise and sound shorthand/typing required. Benefits include free cinema tickets/video library, private screenings etc. Age 23+. Please telephone 01-493 5787.

Gordon Yates Ltd.  
35 Old Bond Street, London W1 (Recruitment Consultants)

### BOOK-KEEPING SEC/PA

For Harley St. Doctor. 4 day week. £7,000. Friendly team, start in New Year. 935 6763 (1pm onwards)

### The American College in London is seeking a WP/COMPUTER OPERATOR

For hectic transnational department in W1. Must be available soon. Good salary. Call 01-498 1772

### ADVERTISING

£7,500  
Secretary/Assistant for a leading advertising agency. Must have excellent secretarial skills and be able to handle a large volume of correspondence and administrative work. Salary £7,500. Ref: 8476

### COMMERCIAL PROPERTY CONSULTANT

Major firm of solicitors seeks highly professional practice secretary with proven administrative and secretarial skills. Previous experience in the legal world is essential. Age 35-45.

### MATURE SECRETARY 50/50

For a leading international company. Must have excellent secretarial skills and be able to handle a large volume of correspondence and administrative work. Salary £5,000. Ref: 8477

### PA/SEC £9,500

For a leading international company. Must have excellent secretarial skills and be able to handle a large volume of correspondence and administrative work. Salary £9,500. Ref: 8478

### AUDIO SECRETARY 25-30

Salary for 10th of investment with a leading audio company. Must have excellent secretarial skills and be able to handle a large volume of correspondence and administrative work. Salary £5,000. Ref: 8479

### LEGAL ANNOUNCEMENT

We now have a vacancy for a legal secretary. The successful candidate will be a female, 25-30 years old, with the following: 1. Good typing skills. 2. Good telephone manner. 3. An interest in legal work. 4. An ability to handle a large volume of correspondence. 5. A good knowledge of the legal system. Salary by negotiation. Phone 727 5283

### PRE UNIVERSITY 7

Wanted to join a leading university. Must have excellent secretarial skills and be able to handle a large volume of correspondence and administrative work. Salary £5,000. Ref: 8480

### LIVELY 19/86

For a leading international company. Must have excellent secretarial skills and be able to handle a large volume of correspondence and administrative work. Salary £5,000. Ref: 8481

### COLLEGE LEADER

For a leading international company. Must have excellent secretarial skills and be able to handle a large volume of correspondence and administrative work. Salary £5,000. Ref: 8482

### PA/SEC £9,500

For a leading international company. Must have excellent secretarial skills and be able to handle a large volume of correspondence and administrative work. Salary £9,500. Ref: 8483

### THEATRICAL LAW £7,500

For a leading international company. Must have excellent secretarial skills and be able to handle a large volume of correspondence and administrative work. Salary £7,500. Ref: 8484

### CONSUMER ORGANISATION WP

For a leading international company. Must have excellent secretarial skills and be able to handle a large volume of correspondence and administrative work. Salary £5,000. Ref: 8485

### CITY SURVEYORS

For a leading international company. Must have excellent secretarial skills and be able to handle a large volume of correspondence and administrative work. Salary £5,000. Ref: 8486

### PA/SEC £9,500

For a leading international company. Must have excellent secretarial skills and be able to handle a large volume of correspondence and administrative work. Salary £9,500. Ref: 8487

### MAJOR FIRM OF SOLICITORS

Major firm of solicitors seeks highly professional practice secretary with proven administrative and secretarial skills. Previous experience in the legal world is essential. Age 35-45.

### PA/SEC £9,500

For a leading international company. Must have excellent secretarial skills and be able to handle a large volume of correspondence and administrative work. Salary £9,500. Ref: 8488

### SECRETARY/PA

For a leading international company. Must have excellent secretarial skills and be able to handle a large volume of correspondence and administrative work. Salary £5,000. Ref: 8489

### PA/SEC £9,500

For a leading international company. Must have excellent secretarial skills and be able to handle a large volume of correspondence and administrative work. Salary £9,500. Ref: 8490

### Bernadette of Bond St.

Recruitment Consultants  
No. 55, (next door to Piccadilly)  
01-629 1204  
FOR EXEMPTARY TEMPORARIES

### COLLEGE LEADER

For a leading international company. Must have excellent secretarial skills and be able to handle a large volume of correspondence and administrative work. Salary £5,000. Ref: 8491

### PA SECRETARY

For a leading international company. Must have excellent secretarial skills and be able to handle a large volume of correspondence and administrative work. Salary £5,000. Ref: 8492

### ITALIAN Sec/PA £10,000

The Managing Director of a prime multi-national company with extensive UK interests, and a formidable client base, seeks a PA/Sec (with fluent Italian) to assist him in his work. This vacancy is exclusive to CLC Language Services & Co. Ltd. at 6 Buckingham Street, London WC2N 8BU.

### PA SECRETARY

For a leading international company. Must have excellent secretarial skills and be able to handle a large volume of correspondence and administrative work. Salary £5,000. Ref: 8493

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For a leading international company. Must have excellent secretarial skills and be able to handle a large volume of correspondence and administrative work. Salary £5,000. Ref: 8494

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For a leading international company. Must have excellent secretarial skills and be able to handle a large volume of correspondence and administrative work. Salary £5,000. Ref: 8498

### GRADUATE PA

£13,000  
Exciting developments within the leading merchant bank have created an excellent career move for a stylish PA. These dynamic executives are in the front line dealing with top clients at an international level. General business knowledge, shorthand and typing skills essential. 100/60. Call Rebecca Huxley on 283 1555

### ADVERTISING & PROMOTIONS-£8,000

A superb opportunity to develop your career within the marketing department of a leading international company. Following through the promotional activities, liaising with advertising agencies and with the media, you will be responsible for the execution of the department's budget, and will be involved in the development of the department's strategy. Sound typing skills essential. Call Carmel McLaughlin on 283 1555

### PORTUGUESE

Top level Senior PA required by two of the leading City Banks. This position will demand total dedication and the ability to organise combined with excellent shorthand and a sophisticated outlook. Duties are administrative, but also involve a high level of liaison with the banks' senior staff. Age 28-35. Salary £12,000+.

### GERMAN

We require a German speaking (25-35) for a Permanent position in a Petrochemical company. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company's German speaking staff. A knowledge of the financial world would be an advantage. Your 50% will be used only occasionally and will be paid in a lump sum at the end of the year. A successful candidate will be given a 50% increase in salary. A successful candidate will be given a 50% increase in salary.

### BOYCE BILINGUAL

01-236 5501  
7 Ludgate Sq. EC4 (Mon-Fri 9.30-4.30) (EMP AGY)

### LINK Personnel

EXECUTIVE PA £11,000  
Managing Director needs a highly intelligent, well educated and highly organised personal secretary. He needs someone who is willing to take an interest in his work and to be able to handle a large volume of correspondence and administrative work. Salary £11,000. Ref: 8499

### YULE BE PROSPEROUS

... when you join the temporary team at Senior Secretaries. Do you have skills of 100/60, a sound knowledge of Wang Word Processor, excellent presentation and a flexible attitude? If so you are the person we need to fill an interesting and varied assignment which will offer you the sort of job satisfaction that normally only goes with permanent posts. 01-493 5807 499 8092

### Senior Secretaries

To £11,000  
Secretary 27-35 with good educational background, 100/60 typing, word processing with 100/60 typing for word processing. (In this role with home office) day of employment. To £10,000 neg. + exc. benefits. 01-493 5807 499 8092

### PA TO CHAIRMAN

Are you ready to work at Chairman level? If so a large well established and expanding company near Liverpool Street seeks a chairman's PA. Your languages will be used, in planned liaison and translation and you will need a strong sense of calm personality to deal with the challenge of this position. English shorthand, knowledge of WP and excellent presentation are essential. Excellent package. Salary £13,000. 01-606 1611

### Interior Design

£7,500  
SW1 based international company is looking for a PA to assist the Managing Director with all aspects of the project. Local travel will be in the project and on site. Excellent salary and driving essential. 01-730 5148 (Rec. Cons.)

### PA SECRETARY

For a leading international company. Must have excellent secretarial skills and be able to handle a large volume of correspondence and administrative work. Salary £5,000. Ref: 8500

### PA SECRETARY

For a leading international company. Must have excellent secretarial skills and be able to handle a large volume of correspondence and administrative work. Salary £5,000. Ref: 8501

### PA SECRETARY

For a leading international company. Must have excellent secretarial skills and be able to handle a large volume of correspondence and administrative work. Salary £5,000. Ref: 8502

### PA SECRETARY

For a leading international company. Must have excellent secretarial skills and be able to handle a large volume of correspondence and administrative work. Salary £5,000. Ref: 8503

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For a leading international company. Must have excellent secretarial skills and be able to handle a large volume of correspondence and administrative work. Salary £5,000. Ref: 8507

### PA SECRETARY



## HORIZONS

A guide to  
career choice

## Au fait with working life

While the seventh term Oxbridge examination endured a gap of nine months between leaving school and starting at university, many young people are making deliberate decisions to take a year off, often referred to as the gap year. This year is frequently split between some form of voluntary service or travel and a period in industry.

## Index: Industrial Experience

The Index scheme which started in 1978 enables students to spend six months in industry or commerce. Its main aim is to persuade more people of high quality to go into industry and commerce when they leave university or polytechnic.

There is still a great tendency for the most intelligent and competent young people to find their way into the service industries such as stock-broking, the media and the professions.

For the most part young people take a decision about their careers without any knowledge of industry or commerce. They appreciate fully that these are the areas in which wealth is created and that without wealth creation neither the nation's quality of life nor indeed the public services could be maintained.

The scheme enables the students to obtain an informed and experienced view of life in industry and commerce and to pass this on to their contemporaries; this helps to combat the misunderstandings of industry that are so prevalent today.

In addition, it enables them to gain an appreciation of the opportunities available after graduation, and the requirements to meet those opportunities.

Some students feel that school provides an artificial working environment, that there is a lack of competitive pressure, no collective responsibility, no product. It does little to prepare an individual for

Jack Tozer looks  
at the Index scheme  
which gives students  
more of a start in  
the commercial world

work and provides no appropriate environment for choosing a career. The scheme caters for boys and girls drawn from a wide range of schools, both state and independent, all over the country. It is widely sought after and the sole criterion is that students must be of high calibre. Supporting companies are located in all parts of the country and it is often possible to arrange attachments to meet students' preferences. Many companies realise the scheme gives them the opportunity to attract high calibre young people whom they can get to know before deciding either to offer sponsorship or to welcome back for experience during summer vacations.

## Applications

Applications for an Index attachment are made early in the year for the attachments which usually last six months and begin in either October or January.

The young people are interviewed initially by Index for assessment of suitability and their preferences. Index does its best to match the students' preferences with the requirements of companies.

Applicants are advised when their details have been sent to companies who decide whether to invite for interview. The companies make arrangements directly with the applicants and make offers to those acceptable to them.

While a place in a company cannot be guaranteed, Index makes every

effort to arrange attachments for those initially accepted as being of the necessary calibre.

## Companies

Companies usually wish to interview a number of candidates for each placement and there is, therefore, an element of competition at the interviewing stage.

Companies are asked to devise programmes for their students to give them as wide an insight as possible into all aspects of the business. Ideally, students should be given projects to enable them to feel that they are contributing to "their" company. They are expected to work not merely observe.

It is important that a relatively senior person in the company should be responsible for, and take a close interest in, the students and to advise the director of any problems or difficulties.

## Attachments

During the attachment each student is expected to keep a log to facilitate the writing of a report at the end of it.

A representative from Index visits each student at least once during the attachment with the aim of ensuring that both the student and the company are well satisfied with the arrangements.

## Finance

Index is registered as a charity for taxation purposes. It is funded by contributions from the Department of Trade and Industry, companies, private donors and the students themselves. Successful applicants are paid by the companies to which they are attached and at present they each contribute £75 towards the cost of administration which is payable after 10 weeks of their attachment.

## Feedback from those with 'experience'

## From companies

"We give places to young people under the Index scheme because in addition to supporting its aims we believe that by giving opportunities to pre-university students we can improve the image of manufacturing industry in general and our company in particular within the universities. We expect that directly or indirectly it will lead to better graduate recruits for our organisation in the longer term."

"When selecting Indexers, we look for a high level of intelligence, a rounded personality, drive and energy, also maturity. We have been delighted with our Indexers and are keen to continue with the scheme."

## From students

"After leaving the scheme I realised that I now had first-hand experience of industry. I had assimilated an overall view of the company and observed its structure and the

principles by which it operated. I can now discuss industry as a career with a much greater understanding, perhaps dispelling the preconceived idea that industry does not offer attractive conditions of employment."

"I found that teamwork is as valuable, if not more valuable, than individualism. The most important part of the Index experience is its relevance to real life."

"The greatest personal reward was the development of my skills of self-assertion and communication. One cannot learn such skills as one learns mathematics or French."

## From a graduate

"It was made clear that I had been offered a job ahead of seven other candidates, after a gruelling two-day selection procedure, because I had had experience in industry. The Index scheme had provided this."

Contact: Index, Robert Hyde House,  
48 Bryanston Square, London W1H 7LN.

## UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

THE CITY  
UNIVERSITYHead of the Graduate  
Centre for Journalism

The post arises consequent on the untimely death of Professor John Dodge. The Centre is a major point of growth, and has strong support from the industry and the media. It offers postgraduate courses in newspaper, periodical, radio and international journalism, with a high quality entry of over one hundred students, and an active research group. Vocational links are particularly strong.

The University is seeking a person of high ability to lead the development of the Centre, building on its academic strengths and external connections. The background may be academic or professional. The initial appointment will be for a period of five years, with salary on the professional range, minimum £18,070 (under review) plus £1297 London allowance.

Application form and further particulars may be obtained from the Academic Registrar's Office, The City University, Northampton Square, London EC1V 0HB. Telephone 01 253 4399 extension 3035.

Closing date: 31 January 1986.

## UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER

## VICE-CHANCELLOR

The University is seeking a successor to Mr Maurice Shock who is resigning from the post of Vice-Chancellor of the University of Leicester in August 1987. Recommendations and applications for the appointment would now be welcomed and the University will be pleased to provide further information to those who are interested in the appointment.

Communications should be addressed to:-

Dr K. W. Bowdler,  
c/o The Registrar,  
University of Leicester,  
University Road, Leicester, LE1 7RH.

PRIFYSGOL CYMRU  
UNIVERSITY OF WALES

## UNIVERSITY FELLOWSHIPS

Applications are invited for a limited number of Fellowships in session 1986-87, available at the following constituent institutions:-

THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES, ABERYSTWYTH  
THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES (Bangor)  
THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, CARDIFF  
THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SWANSEA  
UNIVERSITY OF WALES

The Fellowships are tenable for two years from 1 October, 1986, and are open to graduates of any University. Candidates should possess a research degree.

The stipend will normally be £7,850 (first year) rising to £7,960 (second year). This is at present under review.

Applicants may obtain further details and application forms from the Registrar of the institution they wish to enter, from the Registrar of the University. The completed form should be sent to the Registrar, University of Wales, University Registry, College Park, Cardiff CF1 3SL, by 1 February 1986.

## University of Bath

Research Officer in  
Electrical Engineering

A Research Officer is needed for a Programme jointly funded by the Science Research Council and GEC Turbine Generators Limited.

The work required the collection of data from a large scale magnetic test rig, simulating aspects of turbine generators and the comparison of these experimental results with analysis based on finite element techniques.

The Research Officer will spend approximately 9 months each year at the Stafford works of GEC, working in either the Generator Division or the Electro Magnetic Group of the Stafford Laboratory.

The remaining 3 months will be spent at the University where there is a substantial group interest in this and related projects.

Starting salary up to £9,777 (under review) according to qualifications and experience.

The appointment is for 3 years. Good performance could result in an offer of employment by GEC.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, University of Bath, BA2 7AY, quoting reference number 85/190. Closing date: 24/12/85.

## The University of Leeds

## DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

POSTDOCTORAL  
RESEARCH FELLOW  
(ASTROPHYSICS)

Applications are invited for the post of Postdoctoral Research Fellow in Astrophysics. The holder of this post will be responsible for the day to day management of the Union and Trading Outlets and be accountable to the elected student executive. A knowledge of student unions and their aims is desirable but not essential.

Salary up to £15,500.

We attempt to be an equal opportunities employer, we do not discriminate on grounds of race, sex, sexuality, age or disability.

Apply in writing for more details and an application form to President, William Perry, South Bank Polytechnic, Student Union, LONDON SE1.

ALL APPLICATIONS PLEASE BY DECEMBER 17TH

## WORKING FOR STUDENTS.

## DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

CHALFONTS required for short term domestic duties. Please apply to Mrs. Jones, 123 High Street, London, W1H 7LN.

PARIS 1900 weekly. Nanny required for January for 12 hours per week. Please apply to Mrs. Smith, 123 High Street, London, W1H 7LN.

HEAD COOK required. South City Hotel, 123 High Street, London, W1H 7LN. Please apply to Mrs. Jones, 123 High Street, London, W1H 7LN.

WORLD'S LARGEST As Far From Home As You Can Get. 123 High Street, London, W1H 7LN. Please apply to Mrs. Jones, 123 High Street, London, W1H 7LN.

ALL APPLICATIONS PLEASE BY DECEMBER 17TH

## LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

BREAK INTO  
PUBLIC RELATIONS!

Go ahead and join our team of enthusiastic and outgoing personality to enter the fast-growing, creative world of Public Relations. Good salary made, £7,500 - £9,000. Interviews now, 337 796

## Covent Garden

110 Fleet Street EC4

48 Chancery Lane WC2A 2ET

123 High Street, London, W1H 7LN

123 High Street, London, W1H 7LN

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## UNIVERSITY OF WALES

INSTITUTE OF  
SCIENCE AND  
TECHNOLOGYDEPARTMENT OF  
APPLIED  
PSYCHOLOGYAND  
UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOLDEPARTMENT OF  
PSYCHOLOGYRESEARCH ASSOCIATES  
(TWO POSTS)RESEARCH ASSISTANT  
(ONE POST)

To work on a project titled 'The Effect of the Design of Speech Systems on the Development of Language in the Child'. The project is funded by the Science Research Council. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day management of the project and will be expected to produce a report on the progress of the project at the end of the year.

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# EDUCATIONAL COURSES

01-837 1326 or 01-837 3774



## THE BUSINESS SCHOOL OF THE FUTURE

The European Business School is now offering a new selection of international, university, college and school courses. The courses are designed to provide students with the latest in business management and to equip them with the skills and knowledge necessary for success in the world of the future.

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Offers a unique educational and cultural experience. Courses in Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Russian, Japanese, Chinese, and many other languages. Also offers courses in art, music, and history. Located in the heart of Florence, Italy.  
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OFFICIAL FRENCH GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENT  
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Details: 14 Cromwell Place, London, SW7 2JR. Tel: 01-589 6211, Ext 42. 01-581 2701, Ext 21.

**GCE IN 1986?**  
ENROL NOW for your assessment on courses and careers after 17 and 18. Free literature.  
CAREER ANALYSIS: 90 Gloucester Place, W1. 01-935 5452 (24 hrs).

**CHIROPY as a PROFESSION**  
The demand for the trained man or woman chiropodist in the private sector is increasing. Most of the training necessary to qualify for a diploma in chiropody may be taken at home by very special correspondence lessons. Full practical facilities are also provided. You are invited to write for the free booklet from The Secretary of the School of Chiropody, The School Institute (established 1979). The New Hall, Maidenhead, Berkshire, SL6 4LA. Tel: Maidenhead (0628) 32440 or (2110024 hrs) (7031H).

**TELEVISION TRAINING CENTRE**  
10 Grosvenor Street, London, W1. Do-It-Yourself television training. Courses in television production, editing, and many other subjects. Free literature. Tel: 01-493 5009/10/11.

## SCHOLARSHIPS

01-837 1326 and 01-837 3774

## PARIS

### Sixth Form Scholarships

The British School of Paris is offering up to TEN Scholarships for pupils entering the Sixth Form in September 1986. At least TWO of the awards will be Music Scholarships.

The School has approximately 600 pupils, boys and girls, aged 4 to 18. The Senior School is situated in a beautiful riverside site at Croissy-sur-Seine. The Scholarships are open to both boys and girls, day and boarders, wishing to study a normal A Level programme in Paris. The value of the awards will be at least 50% of the fees.

The School offers a full range of A Level courses, supplemented by its own special courses on French literature.

For full details apply to the Headmaster, The British School of Paris, 38 Quai de l'Ecole, 78290 Croissy-sur-Seine.

## APPOINTMENTS

MIDDLE EAST: Deputy Director in the Middle East, responsible for the recruitment and training of staff in the region. Salary: £20,000 - £25,000 p.a. Tel: 01-837 1326.

## NON-SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS

ESTATE AGENTS: Deputy Director in the Estate Agency, responsible for the recruitment and training of staff in the region. Salary: £20,000 - £25,000 p.a. Tel: 01-837 1326.

RECEPTIONIST: Deputy Director in the Reception, responsible for the recruitment and training of staff in the region. Salary: £20,000 - £25,000 p.a. Tel: 01-837 1326.

SALES ASSISTANT: Deputy Director in the Sales, responsible for the recruitment and training of staff in the region. Salary: £20,000 - £25,000 p.a. Tel: 01-837 1326.

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# PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

## BRITISH RAILWAYS (STANSTED)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application is being made to Parliament in the Session 1985-86 by the British Railways Board for leave to introduce a Bill under the above name or short title for purposes of which the following is a concise summary:

1. Construction of the following works in the district of Unstated in Essex:

Work No. 1 - A railway (6,035 metres in length and partly in the parish of Stansted Mountfitchet, Essex and partly in the parish of Stansted, Essex).

Work No. 2 - A railway (769 metres in length) in the parish of Stansted Mountfitchet, Essex.

Work No. 3 - A railway (688 metres and 250 metres in length respectively) in the parish of Stansted Mountfitchet, Essex.

Work No. 4 - Two new cuts (200 metres and 144 metres in length respectively) in the parish of Stansted Mountfitchet, Essex.

Work No. 5 - A new road in the parish of Stansted Mountfitchet, Essex.

Work No. 6 - A new road in the parish of Stansted Mountfitchet, Essex.

Work No. 7 - A new road in the parish of Stansted Mountfitchet, Essex.

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Work No. 82 - A new road in the parish of Stansted Mountfitchet, Essex.

Work No. 83 - A new road in the parish of Stansted Mountfitchet, Essex.

## RIVER HUMBER (BURCOM OUTFALL)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application is being made to Parliament in the Session 1985-86 by the British Railways Board for leave to introduce a Bill under the above name or short title for purposes of which the following is a concise summary:

1. Construction by the Company of the following works in the County of Humberside:

Partly in the borough of Great Grimsby and partly on or beneath the foreshore and bed of the river Humber (the river) adjacent thereto:

Work No. 1. An outfall commencing in the southern bank of the river at the Company's factory at Fyvie and extending into the river for a maximum of 2,500 metres in a north-easterly direction and then terminating.

2. To authorise the Company to purchase compulsorily land or rights in land for the purpose of Work No. 1 and to confer further powers with respect to the establishment of private rights of way and the payment of compensation.

3. To enable the Company to carry out subsidiary works, and to dredge in the river, for the purpose of Work No. 1 and to make adequate provision for the safety of navigation during the construction of Work No. 1 and thereafter.

4. To confer further powers on the Company incidental to or consequential upon the foregoing powers, including provision for deemed planning permission to be granted.

And Notice is further given that a plan and section of the intended work, including a plan of the lands proposed to be acquired or used compulsorily, together with a book of reference to such plans, have been deposited for public inspection with the Director of Administration of the Humberside County Council at County Hall, Beverley HU17 9BA, with the Town Clerk and Chief Executive of the Great Grimsby Borough Council at Municipal Offices, Town Hall Square, Grimsby, South Humberside DN31 1BU and at the offices of Messrs Dickinson, Davy & Markham at 23 Osborne Street, Grimsby, South Humberside DN31 1BY.

On and after 4th December 1985 a copy of the Bill for the intended Act may be inspected and copies obtained at the price of 50p each at the offices of the British Railways Board, 101 Strand, London WC2R 0AL, at the offices of Messrs Dickinson, Davy & Markham at 23 Osborne Street, Grimsby, South Humberside DN31 1BY and at the offices of the Humberside County Council at County Hall, Beverley HU17 9BA.

Objection to the Bill may be made by depositing a Petition against it. If the Bill originates in the House of Commons, the latest date for depositing such a Petition in the Private Bill Office of that House will be 30th January 1986. If it originates in the House of Lords, the latest date for depositing such a Petition in the Office of the Clerk of the House of Lords will be 6th February 1986. Further information may be obtained from the Office of the Clerk of the House of Commons or the under-mentioned Parliamentary Agents.

DATED this 2nd day of December 1985.

R. W. T. TURNER, SHERWOOD & CO.,  
Tioxide UK Limited,  
Birmingham,  
Cleveland TS23 1PE,  
Company Secretary and  
Legal Adviser.

Queen Anne's Chambers,  
3 Dean Farrar Street,  
Westminster,  
London SW1H 9LG,  
Parliamentary Agents.

## CITY OF LONDON (VARIOUS POWERS)

Notice is hereby given that application is being made to Parliament in the Session 1985-86 by the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of London for leave to introduce a Bill under the above name or short title for purposes of which the following is a concise summary:

1. To make provision for the adjustment of, and addition to, the site of Billingsgate Market and to apply certain provisions of the Road Traffic Act 1930 to the site of Billingsgate Market.

2. To make new provision for the control of street trading and related activity, in that part of Middlesex Street in the City which lies between the site of Billingsgate Market and the site of the Billingsgate Market.

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## Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear  
and Peter Davalle

## BBC 1

- 6.00 *Contax* AM.
- 6.50 *Breakfast Time* with Frank Bough and Susan Scott. Weather at 6.55, 7.25, 7.55, 8.25 and 8.55; regional news, weather and travel at 8.57, 9.27, 9.57, and 10.27; national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 7.20 and 8.20; a review of the morning newspapers at 8.57. The guests are Sister Sledge.
- 9.20 *Contax*. 10.30 *Play School* (Y).
- 10.50 *Contax*.
- 12.30 *Movers After Noon* with Richard Briers and Frances Barber. Coverage includes news headlines with subtitles, 12.55 Regional news and weather.
- 1.00 *Pebble Mill* at One presented by Marjan Foster, Josephine Suchan and Magnus Magnusson. Today's edition includes another report from the Himalayas on the progress made by the Everest expedition in their attempt on Everest. Hilary James with Christmas gift ideas; and a song from Bonnie Langford (Y).
- 2.00 *See Hear* Magazine programme for the hard-of-hearing (shown yesterday). 2.25 *Sound of Praise* from Limavady (shown yesterday) (CeeFax). 3.00 *Contax*. 3.52 Regional news.
- 3.55 *Caterpillar Trail* with Stuart Bradley examining rock pools in South Wales and Peter Duncan on the hunt for Christmas trees in Scotland. 4.10 *Classic Fairy Tales*. George Cole tells the story of the Four Musketeers (Y). 4.20 *Spidey*. Cartoon series. 4.40 *Johnny Ringo*. Part nine of the 13-episode serial about a young boy living in the north of England.
- 4.55 *John Craven's Newsround*. 5.05 *Blue Peter*. Simon Green, Janet Ellis and Peter Duncan are on hand when Roland Fair meets Jack, a tabby cat (CeeFax).
- 5.35 *Mastermind*. Angela Rippon with another round of the general knowledge quiz.
- 6.00 *News* with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell. Weather.
- 6.35 *London Post*, presented by Jeremy Paxman.
- 7.00 *Wogan*. Tonight's guests include John Cleese who talks about his new film, *Silverado*; two cockney experts, Michael Quinn and Della Smith; and singer Whitney Houston.
- 7.40 *Starkey and Hutch*. The two detectives are investigating what looks like an open air shut society murder case. But the elusive last piece of evidence is artfully missing. Starring Paul Michael Glaser and David Soul (Y).
- 8.30 *Don't Walk Up*. Comedy series about father and son dealing with marital problems. Toby's reconciliation cruise with Tom's mother does not materialise and he doesn't want anyone to know. To do this he tries to keep a low profile for a fortnight. Starring Tony Britton, Nigel Havers and Dinah Sheridan (CeeFax).
- 9.00 *News* with Julian Somerville and John Humphrys. Weather.
- 9.25 *Panorama*. What's Happened to Solidarity? Reporter Robert Harris examines the way the Polish people have adapted to a military regime; on the fate of Solidarity, now an underground movement; and the role of the Roman Catholic Church as the focus for opposition. Lach Walesa is interviewed, as are Polish government ministers.
- 10.05 *Film: The Jericho Mile* (1979) starring Peter Strauss and Brian Dennehy. Drama about a prisoner, serving a life sentence in Folsom Prison, California, who is something of a loner, eschewing the rival gangs, to concentrate on running. His progress attracts the attention of a warden who offers him the chance of competing outside the confines of the prison. An Emmy-award winning film, directed by Michael Mann.
- 11.40 *Weather*.

## TV-am

- 6.15 *Good Morning Britain* - presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.17, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; *axelox* at 6.20; sport at 8.25 and 7.34; Derek Jameson at 7.15; cartoon at 7.24; pop video at 7.54; Jimmy Greaves's television highlights at 8.35; Dr Vicky Clement-Jones, founder of a new cancer information service at 9.04; and Christmas cooking recipes at 9.12.
- 10.50 *Contax*.
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- 11.40 *Weather*.



Ronnie Scott: Club Eleven Reunion: BBC2, 7.45pm

● **CLUB ELEVEN REUNION** (BBC2, 7.45pm) recalls the birth, 37 years ago, of British bebop. The catalyst was the bandleader, Gerald, who gave young jazzmen like Ronnie Scott and John Dankworth the chance to go to the United States as ship's musicians. As soon as they embarked in New York, "Gerald's Navy" beat it to the jazz clubs and soaked in the new harmonies of Dizzy Gillespie and Charlie Parker and took them back home. Club Eleven, named after the 11 members, started in a room in Great Windmill Street, Soho - bare lights, bare boards and, incongruously, two Victorian sofas. The survivors, including Scott and Dankworth, are re-united for tonight's programme. Apart from the alto sax, Johnny Rogers, who is a railway signaller in Yorkshire, most are still active musicians; and

they seem remarkably untouched by the passage of years. Jazz, it becomes clear, is a camaraderie, cutting across the barriers of social class. For the generation that grew up during post-war austerity, Club Eleven reunion will be deeply nostalgic and for the young jazz enthusiast of today, an important piece of history.

● **EDGE OF DARKNESS** (BBC2 9.30pm). Troy Kennedy Martin's haunting thriller for the new season, tonight comes to its climax and conclusion. When the television awards for 1985 come to be handed out, it will be a potent contender for Kennedy Martin's tight and astyng script, Martin Campbell's claustrophobic direction and the

remarkable acting of Bob Peck as the police inspector tormented by the murder of his daughter. And for those who found some of the plotting a wee bit tangled, or simply want to admire the thriller all over again, the whole serial is being repeated on BBC1 next week.

● **WHO SHALL WE TELL?** (Channel 4, 10pm) is an attempt, 12 months after it happened, to assess the human impact of the Bhopal tragedy. The technological and legal ramifications of the Union Carbide gas leak rumble on, but Horace Ove's film concentrates on the people, 250,000 of whom are still suffering. There is simple, affecting footage of the victims, orphans and permanently disabled, all trying to make the best of their broken lives.

Peter Waymark


## BBC 2

- 9.00 *Contax*.
- 9.25 *News Summary* with subtitles. Weather.
- 9.50 *Micro Life*. This edition of the series on the latest developments in information technology includes a report on computers assisting antique dealers; an explanation on how home micro can be used to communicate with others via a telephone line and look at the way storage devices have developed (shown last Friday).
- 10.30 *Great Western and Dartmoor* (1972) starring Hylda Baker and Jimmy Jewel. Comedy about a brother and sister who inherit a pickle factory on the death of their father. Directed by John Wood. 11.00 *Wetfoot*. Cartoon adventures of a fish-bird (Y). 12.00 *Teleten* on the Tum. 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## IRA's gun and bomb onslaught

A soldier guarding the front gate of the Ballygawley station yesterday, and the wreckage of the station seen through the gate.



Constable Gilliland (left) and Constable Clements, who were killed.

## Letter from a flight deck

## All aboard, on trail of Halley's Comet

At 35,000 feet above the Irish Sea, Captain Chris Wren banked British Airways flight 9289 ten degrees to the right and back along the cabin Mrs May Rigby perched through the window of seat 14E, adjusted her spectacles and recorded a few observations. For the second time in her life she saw Halley's Comet darting across the night sky.

The last time Mrs Rigby witnessed the event she was aged nine and on her way home from choir practice at Sunday school in a Lancashire village. The year was 1910. This time, now aged 94, she had paid £30 for a seat aboard the first of a series of chasé-comet flights specially organized by British Airways.

Originally, it had been planned to stage just four flights of BAC 111's from Manchester, each carrying 99 passengers. But the demand far exceeded the world so exceeded expectations that at another 16 flights, carrying in all about 2,000 comet-watchers, had to be laid on.

When they finally could not fit any more flights into the viewing period that runs until next month, there was still one possibility. The organizers said the idea had been adopted at Heathrow and Birmingham airports.

The bookings have come from the United States, including a party of 16 from Houston, Texas, and France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium and Canada. It is another example of the remarkable marketing industry that has sprung up around the appearance of Halley's Comet that has generated millions of pounds in the sales of souvenirs and memorabilia.

Sue McKuck, one of the British Airways organizers, said as the first flight on Saturday was about to take off: "We were absolutely overwhelmed by the response we had. We never anticipated there would be such a demand".

A clutch of experts were on hand to explain everything there was to know about Halley's Comet to an enthusiastic audience that ranged from young children to their parents, as well as pensioners. Heather Cooper, president of the British Astronomical Association, tried to explain the attraction of the comet.

"Everyone has gone bananas about Halley's Comet, especially in America. It's a once-in-a-lifetime experience. It also gives people a link with the traditions of the past and a hope for the future".

The flights, which will go on into the new year, will all take place on moonlight nights in order to facilitate observation of the comet streaking through the heavens at a speed of 100,000mph and some 60 million miles from Earth.

But in spite of the best efforts of Captain Wren and an impromptu lesson in astronomy over the public address system by Mr Nigel Henbest, editor of the British Astronomical Association's journal, the first flight was not a total success for all on board.

For anyone who expected to see a brilliant brightly-tailed comet flashing across the sky there was disappointment. Even for the experts, who knew just where to look, the comet was a hazy blur, southwest of the equator, on the same formation, not at all easy to see.

"I for one failed to get as much as a glimpse, even though travelling on a spare crew seat on the flight deck."

Several television and radio crews, some from abroad, reporters and photographers were all on board anxious to record the reactions of comet-watchers. But they did not have helped concentration.

However, for Mrs Rigby it was a rare excitement. "The first time I saw the comet I was nine years old, standing on the back steps of my father's pub. I didn't know what it was until he explained and my father told me 'May, you are seeing something that you may never see again in your lifetime'. I must admit I never thought I would."

And for those disappointed at failing to get a glimpse of the comet, on only its fourth appearance since first being identified by Edmond Halley in 1682, there was the compensation of an outstanding aerial view of the comet's curiously light-shedding Golden Mile at Blackpool.

**Peter Davenport**

## MPs face battle for 2 years on Channel link

Continued from page 1

Thatcher who has always been attracted by the idea of motorists' being able to drive into France.

In addition a MORI opinion poll commissioned by Channel Expressway and published at the weekend, showed 47 per cent of people supporting a link would prefer to drive through a tunnel. The company also said yesterday that of people interviewed by the survey in Kent, 62 per cent favoured a link, 32 per cent wanted a drive-through road and rail tunnel and 28 per cent a train shuttle.

British and French governments are not expected to make a decision until next month. Officials from both countries are continuing to assess schemes before the announcement is made by Mrs Thatcher and President Mitterrand. If the go ahead is given, a treaty will be signed in February.

The Government is expected to ensure tunnel operators do not operate "predatory" pricing policies, putting ferry firms out

**THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE**

## Today's events

**Royal engagements**  
The Princess of Wales visits Harrogate House, Sandon, Chelmsford, Essex, 10.30; later she attends the Celebrated Company Luncheon in aid of the Family Cancer Research Association at Fiddlers' Hall, London Bridge, EC4, 1.30.

**New exhibitions**  
Cadbury's National Exhibition of Children's Art, the Herbert Art Gallery, Jordan Well, Bayle Lane, Exeter, 10 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5. (ends Jan 11, 1986).

Sussex Landscapes and portraits, by Frances Francis and Karen Simmons the Civic Centre Museum, Brighton, 10 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5. (ends Jan 11, 1986).

Tenbridge Wells Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sat 9.30 to 5, closed Sun (ends Dec 17).

The Life and Works of Edwin Lutyens, Russell-Cotes Art Gallery and Museum, Bath, 10 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5. (ends Jan 11, 1986).

**Museum, East Cliff, Bournemouth:**  
Mon to Sat 10.30 to 5.30, closed Sun

**Music**  
 Concert by Chetham's Classical Orchestra, Long Millgate Hall, Chetham's, Long Millgate, Manchester.  
 Concert by the Vienna Chamber Orchestra. Grosvenor Suite, Grand Hotel, Colmore Row, Birmingham, 7.30.  
 Arisuramas Carols, Parish Church, Leeds, 7.30.  
 Bach organ recital by Norman Finlay, St George's Church, High Street, Belfast, 8.00 pm.  
 Concerts in progress  
 Paintings and drawings by Tim Byrne, Ceramics by Adrian

Rowley. Allen Gallery. Church  
Street. Alton: Tues to Sat 10 to 5

**Safety hotline**

*Which?* magazine wants to know the products the public regard as dangerous. From February 3 to 19th 1986, the magazine will be running a Safety Hotline (open between 10am - 6pm, 01-839 1222 ext 2203) for people to ring on a special telephone number and tell the magazine about any product you know about that you think may be unsafe.

**Holiday trains**

Western Region of British Rail is running 14 additional train services during the Christmas and New Year period. Fifty of them will start on December 26th and 27th, and 15 on December 28th. The services will run between London and South Wales and Scotland.

## Nature notes

Song-thrushes are singing again in the morning and evening; every day one hears the song growing richer and more confident. They sing in pairs, each male bird marking out his territory for the next breeding season; also to attract a female, to share the territory with her.

There are large flocks of coot on lakes and reservoirs; they dive neatly to pick up water-weed, and surface tail-first with their beak full of it. Poached, which also dive to pick up water-weed, are much more numerous than the coots, and come from numbers from the Continent; in England the red-headed drakes are commoner, but there are usually a few drab, grizzled females with them. The coots are much more powerful than as large as their parents, but still swim with them - often there are four young of the two adults. When they up-end and stretch their wings, they show a very pretty, iridescent blue on the underside of the wings.

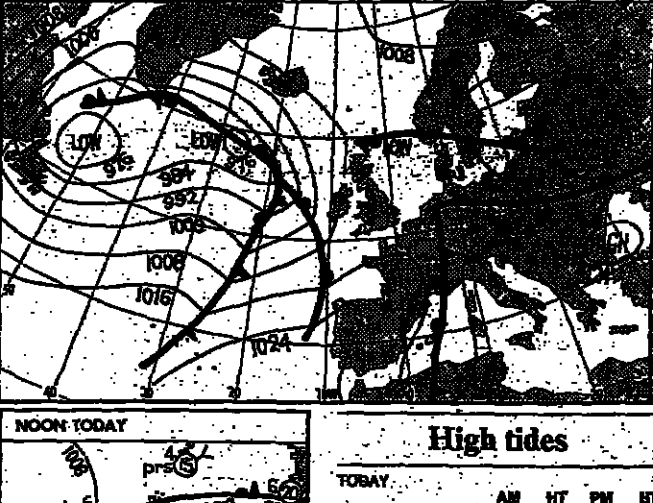
## Roads

London and South-east AS12: One line from London to Dover, one from London to Folkestone, directions by railway bridge.  
AS13: Shrotona boards open at Hampton Road, Dover, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 13.00, 14.00, 15.00, 16.00, 17.00, 18.00, 19.00, 20.00, 21.00, 22.00, 23.00, 24.00, 25.00, 26.00, 27.00, 28.00, 29.00, 30.00, 31.00, 32.00, 33.00, 34.00, 35.00, 36.00, 37.00, 38.00, 39.00, 40.00, 41.00, 42.00, 43.00, 44.00, 45.00, 46.00, 47.00, 48.00, 49.00, 50.00, 51.00, 52.00, 53.00, 54.00, 55.00, 56.00, 57.00, 58.00, 59.00, 60.00, 61.00, 62.00, 63.00, 64.00, 65.00, 66.00, 67.00, 68.00, 69.00, 70.00, 71.00, 72.00, 73.00, 74.00, 75.00, 76.00, 77.00, 78.00, 79.00, 80.00, 81.00, 82.00, 83.00, 84.00, 85.00, 86.00, 87.00, 88.00, 89.00, 90.00, 91.00, 92.00, 93.00, 94.00, 95.00, 96.00, 97.00, 98.00, 99.00, 100.00, 101.00, 102.00, 103.00, 104.00, 105.00, 106.00, 107.00, 108.00, 109.00, 110.00, 111.00, 112.00, 113.00, 114.00, 115.00, 116.00, 117.00, 118.00, 119.00, 120.00, 121.00, 122.00, 123.00, 124.00, 125.00, 126.00, 127.00, 128.00, 129.00, 130.00, 131.00, 132.00, 133.00, 134.00, 135.00, 136.00, 137.00, 138.00, 139.00, 140.00, 141.00, 142.00, 143.00, 144.00, 145.00, 146.00, 147.00, 148.00, 149.00, 150.00, 151.00, 152.00, 153.00, 154.00, 155.00, 156.00, 157.00, 158.00, 159.00, 160.00, 161.00, 162.00, 163.00, 164.00, 165.00, 166.00, 167.00, 168.00, 169.00, 170.00, 171.00, 172.00, 173.00, 174.00, 175.00, 176.00, 177.00, 178.00, 179.00, 180.00, 181.00, 182.00, 183.00, 184.00, 185.00, 186.00, 187.00, 188.00, 189.00, 190.00, 191.00, 192.00, 193.00, 194.00, 195.00, 196.00, 197.00, 198.00, 199.00, 200.00, 201.00, 202.00, 203.00, 204.00, 205.00, 206.00, 207.00, 208.00, 209.00, 210.00, 211.00, 212.00, 213.00, 214.00, 215.00, 216.00, 217.00, 218.00, 219.00, 220.00, 221.00, 222.00, 223.00, 224.00, 225.00, 226.00, 227.00, 228.00, 229.00, 230.00, 231.00, 232.00, 233.00, 234.00, 235.00, 236.00, 237.00, 238.00, 239.00, 240.00, 241.00, 242.00, 243.00, 244.00, 245.00, 246.00, 247.00, 248.00, 249.00, 250.00, 251.00, 252.00, 253.00, 254.00, 255.00, 256.00, 257.00, 258.00, 259.00, 260.00, 261.00, 262.00, 263.00, 264.00, 265.00, 266.00, 267.00, 268.00, 269.00, 270.00, 271.00, 272.00, 273.00, 274.00, 275.00, 276.00, 277.00, 278.00, 279.00, 280.00, 281.00, 282.00, 283.00, 284.00, 285.00, 286.00, 287.00, 288.00, 289.00, 290.00, 291.00, 292.00, 293.00, 294.00, 295.00, 296.00, 297.00, 298.00, 299.00, 300.00, 301.00, 302.00, 303.00, 304.00, 305.00, 306.00, 307.00, 308.00, 309.00, 310.00, 311.00, 312.00, 313.00, 314.00, 315.00, 316.00, 317.00, 318.00, 319.00, 320.00, 321.00, 322.00, 323.00, 324.00, 325.00, 326.00, 327.00, 328.00, 329.00, 330.00, 331.00, 332.00, 333.00, 334.00, 335.00, 336.00, 337.00, 338.00, 339.00, 340.00, 341.00, 342.00, 343.00, 344.00, 345.00, 346.00, 347.00, 348.00, 349.00, 350.00, 351.00, 352.00, 353.00, 354.00, 355.00, 356.00, 357.00, 358.00, 359.00, 360.00, 361.00, 362.00, 363.00, 364.00, 365.00, 366.00, 367.00, 368.00, 369.00, 370.00, 371.00, 372.00, 373.00, 374.00, 375.00, 376.00, 377.00, 378.00, 379.00, 380.00, 381.00, 382.00, 383.00, 384.00, 385.00, 386.00, 387.00, 388.00, 389.00, 390.00, 391.00, 392.00, 393.00, 394.00, 395.00, 396.00, 397.00, 398.00, 399.00, 400.00, 401.00, 402.00, 403.00, 404.00, 405.00, 406.00, 407.00, 408.00, 409.00, 410.00, 411.00, 412.00, 413.00, 414.00, 415.00, 416.00, 417.00, 418.00, 419.00, 420.00, 421.00, 422.00, 423.00, 424.00, 425.00, 426.00, 427.00, 428.00, 429.00, 430.00, 431.00, 432.00, 433.00, 434.00, 435.00, 436.00, 437.00, 438.00, 439.00, 440.00, 441.00, 442.00, 443.00, 444.00, 445.00, 446.00, 447.00, 448.00, 449.00, 450.00, 451.00, 452.00, 453.00, 454.00, 455.00, 456.00, 457.00, 458.00, 459.00, 460.00, 461.00, 462.00, 463.00, 464.00, 465.00, 466.00, 467.00, 468.00, 469.00, 470.00, 471.00, 472.00, 473.00, 474.00, 475.00, 476.00, 477.00, 478.00, 479.00, 480.00, 481.00, 482.00, 483.00, 484.00, 485.00, 486.00, 487.00, 488.00, 489.00, 490.00, 491.00, 492.00, 493.00, 494.00, 495.00, 496.00, 497.00, 498.00, 499.00, 500.00, 501.00, 502.00, 503.00, 504.00, 505.00, 506.00, 507.00, 508.00, 509.00, 510.00, 511.00, 512.00, 513.00, 514.00, 515.00, 516.00, 517.00, 518.00, 519.00, 520.00, 521.00, 522.00, 523.00, 524.00, 525.00, 526.00, 5

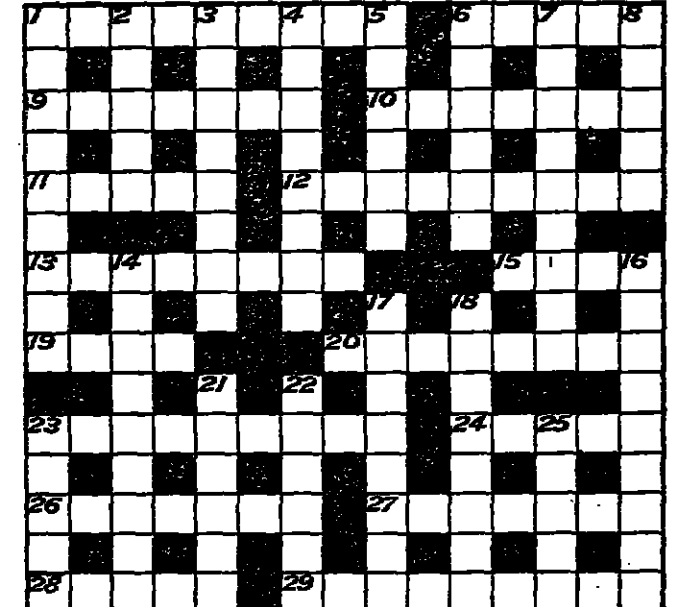
## Weather forecast

[illegible]

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars. FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded



**The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,915**



**ACROSS**

- 1 Train figure – hips included (9).
- 2 Ailsa could be an assumed name (5).
- 3 He faces facts when concerned with a heel (7).
- 4 A drop of sea-water (3-4).
- 5 A topic for discussion in depth: emergent nations (5).
- 6 State provision (9).
- 7 What host can make such an appeal? (4-4).
- 8 Check vessels are replaced (4).
- 9 It's quiet on the river, which is hard to understand (4).
- 10 "— guests are often welcomed when they are gone." (*I Hen VT*) (8).
- 11 Fetching sort of dog (9).
- 12 Being horse artillery, it crawls along (5).
- 13 Many edge by a boy and blush (7).
- 14 The law-man needs no clues (7).
- 15 porters (7).
- 16 Magnificent drink is brought back (5).
- 17 German princess who made her mark? (9).

4 A dictator? He could be, at a

- 5 court (8).
- 5 Go off in this direction (6).
- 6 Even though offered a pound,  
join up (6).
- 7 In it one fed hundreds, knowing  
the price (3).
- 8 The back that's inflexible (5).
- 14 Struggling to earn a living? (9).
- 16 Formulate nice plans to give tips  
(9).
- 17 The rest of the players (8).
- 18 Ignore the allowance made (8).
- 21 Book a girl, a driver without  
much experience (6).
- 22 Not what is meant by a trunk  
road (5).
- 23 Some soldiers with a dog come  
at intervals (5).
- 25 Instruction for needlewoman or  
cook (5).

burgh will not hurt.

	Bank Buyers	Bank Sellers
Australia \$	2.25	2.21
Austrian Sch	27.20	25.80
Belgium Fr	74.30	72.70
Canada \$	2.13	2.08
Denmark Krk	14.62	13.20
France F	16.50	15.20
Germany DM	3.85	3.60
Italy Lit	200.00	190.00
Hong Kong \$	11.75	11.30
India Pt	1.25	1.10
Japan Yen	250.00	230.00
Netherlands Gld	374.00	358.00
New Zealand \$	4.25	4.10
Portugal Esc	11.50	11.00
South Africa Rd	265.00	255.00
Spain Ptas	16.50	15.50
Sweden Kr	257.50	225.00
Swiss Fr	11.75	11.10
UK £	3.22	3.10

1 Times Portfolio is free

There is not a "Portfolio" list compiled by the  
 3 Times Portfolio list comprising a group of  
 4 companies that are listed on the New York  
 5 Stock Exchange and quoted in the Times.  
 6 The list is published weekly, and it is  
 7 compiled at the end of each trading day.  
 8 The list is divided into four groups of  
 9 companies: (1) "All-Share," (2) "Large-  
 10 11 Cap," (3) "Mid-Cap," and (4) "Small-  
 12 13 Cap." Each group is further divided into  
 14 five "Portfolio" categories based on market  
 15 capitalization.

3 Times Portfolio "dividend" will be  
 16 figure in price which represents the capital  
 17 movement in prices (i.e., largest increase or  
 18 decrease) in the group of companies (i.e.,  
 19 each group) of the all share which on any day  
 20 Complete Times Portfolio list.

The daily dividend will be announced each  
 21 day, and it will be announced on the  
 22 each Saturday in the Times.

3 Times Portfolio list and details of the  
 23 dividend will be available for  
 24 inspection at the New York Stock Exchange.

If all of the overall price movement of each  
 25 group of companies is positive, then the  
 26 combination of shares equals the dividend.  
 27 The price will be equally divided among the  
 28 companies holding those combinations of  
 29 shares.

7 All shares are subject to scrutiny before  
 30 payment. Any Times-Portfolio card that has  
 31 been used incorrectly prior to the  
 32 any way will be declared null.

5 Employees of New York International  
 33 subsidiaries and of European Group  
 34 subsidiaries, and of the New York  
 35 members of their immediate families are  
 36 not allowed to play Times Portfolio.

On each day your unique self  
will represent commercial art.

[illegible]

Belfast	c 3	37	Glasgow	1
Blackburn	4	28	Manchester	1

[illegible]

Watlings	0.3	51	11	52	Rainpu	Bristol City
Eastbourne	1.1	41	15	52	Bright	Canterbury

[illegible]

**DOWN**

- 1 Withdrew with only slight damage done (9).
- 2 Buccaneers given no extra thought get annoyed (5).
- 3 Landed on in a flint, producing